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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 053 *16 March 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Ceausescu Receives Kulikov, Gribkov 15 March [AGERPRES] AA 1
Romania Participating in 'Soyuz-84' Maneuvers [TANJUG] AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

MAGYAR HIRLAP Urges NATO Flexibility at MBFR [Editorial, MTI 16 Mar] BB 1
TANJUG: MBFR Talks Need Good-Will Gestures [Kras] BB 1
Polish Geneva Envoy on Chemical Weapons Ban [PAP] BB 2
Hungarian Geneva Envoy on Averting Nuclear War [MTI] BB 2
SCINTEIA Advocates Withdrawal of Foreign Troops [Oros, 13 Mar] BB 3

ALBANIA

NATO Mobile Force To Serve U.S. Imperialists B 1
Soviet Concepts on Bloc 'Border Line' Denounced B 1
Ramiz Alia Receives Bangladesh Ambassador B 3
Academy Member Outlines Scientific Program B 3

BULGARIA

BTA 'Declaration' on U.S. Persian Gulf Presence C 1
Negative World Press Reaction to Antonov Jailing C 1
Zhivkov Cables Condolences to Kim Il-song [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Mar] C 2
BCP Plenum Held, Conference To Open 22 Mar C 2
Government Adopts Measures on Storm Damage C 3
Briefs: Cooperation Within CEMA; Visiting Slovak Minister; Economic Cooperation With Japan; Scientific Cooperation With Japan; Economic Talks With DPRK; Cultural Cooperation With Romania C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vasil Bilak Interview on West's Arms Policy [Athens RIZOSPASTIS 14 Mar] D 1
U.S. Policy Concepts 'Indebted to Munich Spirit' [Kostka] D 4
Kohl's Bundestag Speech, Vogel Criticism Noted D 5
Jakes, Kempny Return From Working Visit in GDR D 6
Deputy Foreign Minister Meets SRV Counterpart D 6
Husak Receives USSR Ambassador Botvin 15 March D 6
Colotka Address to Slovak Women on 9 March [Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Mar] D 7

Lenart Addresses Seminar on Use of Computers D 9
[Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Mar]
Action Against 'Illegal' Clubs, Punk Rock Noted D 10
[VECERNIK 9 Mar]
Briefs: Lenart in Bratislava; D 10
Cooperation Talks With SRV

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Berlin Wall Part of 'Construction Activity' [AFP] E 1
FRG Bundestag Debates Intra-German Relations E 1
Honecker Receives New Bangladesh Ambassador E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Mar]
Mittag on Talks With Egyptian Minister E 4
Economic Agreement Signed E 4
SED Delegation Starts Talks in Finland E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Mar]
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives in Leipzig E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Mar]
Honecker Greetings Passed to Women's Peace Rally E 5
SED CC Greetings E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Mar]
Honecker, Others Mark Grotewohl Birthday E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10/11 Mar]
Honecker's Condolences on Niemoeller Death E 7
U.S. Accounts of Dying Forests 'Pure Inventions' E 7
Briefs: Economic Talks with Mongolia; E 8
Economic Talks with Zaire;
Talks With Japanese Enterprise;
Economic Protocol With Italy;
Austrian University Cooperation Agreement;
FRG Youth Official Visits;
Trade With CSSR;
Oil Contract With USSR;
Polish Writer's Union Agreement;
Journalist in Beijing;
SWAPO Members Trained, Treated;
Ecuadoran Ambassador

HUNGARY

Budapest To Host Lutheran World Conference F 1
[MAGYAR NEMZET 2 Mar]
Council of Ministers Meets, Discusses Economy F 1
Nation Pays Tribute to Minister Executed in 1949 F 3
TV Recounts Rajk's Life F 3
Wreath-Laying Ceremonies F 4
Press Tribute to Rajk F 4
Briefs: New Peace Council Officials; F 5
New Deputy Agriculture Minister;
Economic Relations With GDR

POLAND

Bulgarian, Czechoslovak Officials Received G 1
Cooperation Agreements Signed With Bulgaria G 1
Preview of PZPR National Conference Proceedings G 1

Defense Minister Meets With Conference Delegates G 2
Porebski Views Accountability-Election Campaign G 2
[cross-reference]
Glemp Interviewed in Rome on Role of Church G 3
[Vienna]
'Transcript' of Urban's 6 March News Conference G 6
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 12 Mar]
CC Commissions Hear Reports, Hold Debate G 8
Audit Commission Report G 8
Tasks of Intraparty Commission G 10
Youth Commission Debate G 11
[Naleszkiewicz in SZTANDAR MLODYCH 12 Mar]
Rakowski Addresses Law, Public Order Meeting G 12
State Council Session Reviews Crime Rate G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Mar]
Defense Ministry Holds News Conference G 13
[Borkowski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 12 Mar]
Government Presidium Views Farming Situation G 14
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Mar]
Trade Ministry Official on Food Imports, Exports G 15
Session Outlines TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial Policy G 16
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Mar]
Glowczyk, Swirgon Attend Editorial Meeting G 16
NATO States' Anti-Polish Resolution Fails G 16
Culture Minister Arrives in Vietnam 14 March G 17
Briefs: Soviet Cooperation Agreement; G 17
State Electoral Commission

ROMANIA

Iranian Foreign Minister Meets Officials H 1
Sees Andrei, Toreanu H 1
Received by Ceausescu H 1
Dobrescu Brings Salutations to EDEK Congress H 2
Meets Kiprianou H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Continuing Reports on Spiljak's Visit to Austria I 1
Meets Steiermark Premier I 1
Spiljak Interview I 1
Statement on Return I 1
Statement Summarizing Talks I 2
Austrian Reportage [cross-reference] I 4
Dolanc in Paris for Security Cooperation Talks I 4
[BORBA 15 Mar]
Markovic Comments on Economic Stabilization I 5
Further Remarks I 10
Executive Council on Kosovo, Foreign Exchange I 12
Federal Assembly Committees' Discussions 13 Mar I 13
Joint, Separate Sessions I 13
Presidency Report Debated I 14
Defense Committee Meets I 15
Security Powers Bill Debated I 15
LCY Presidium Discusses Ideopolitical Activity I 15
Army LCY Committee Considers Tasks, Organization I 17
SAWPY, LCY Examine Neighborly Relations I 17

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KULIKOV, GRIBKOV 15 MARCH

AU151840 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 1821 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of Romania, and supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, received on Thursday, 15 March, USSR Marshal V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who paid a visit to Romania.

Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff, attended the meeting.

The guests extended to Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings, much health, and best wishes for success in his highly responsible activity at the head of the RCP and the Romanian state, on behalf of K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR Marshal D.F. Ustinov, minister of defense.

Thanking the guests, Nicolae Ceausescu asked them to extend to K. Chernenko and D.F. Ustinov cordial greetings and best wishes for health and success in their activity.

The two sides had a talk, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely [camaraderie] atmosphere.

ROMANIA PARTICIPATING IN 'SOYUZ-84' MANEUVERS

LD161130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1021 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 16 (TANJUG) -- Command-staff exercises "Soyuz-84" have started in the territories of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and in south-west region of the USSR, the Black Sea coastal waters included. The general staffs of the four allied countries and the staff of Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces participate in the exercises.

Operations in the manoeuvres "develop" on military maps and cover "movements" of troops of all services of the Army, Air Forces as well as Navies included, missile forces.

Innovation in the "Soyuz-84" exercises is participating of the Romanian Army, but on this occasion too it is characteristic of that country that in its territory, according to conceived combat operations, exclusively Armed Forces of the National Army operate.

In the territories of other countries participants in the manoeuvres combined groups of the three allied armies are included in "movements" of troops.

The conceived military operations in the Romanian territory are commanded exclusively by the general-staff of that country's Army, while actions within the framework of the manouvres, on the map, on the whole and in the territories of Bulgaria, Hungary and south Soviet Union and in the Black Sea, are commanded by the staff of Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces and the general staffs of armies of the three allied countries.

The commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, was in Bulgaria at the opening of the manoeuvres. He is now in Romania, on a visit to the staff of the national Army, which commands the part of the command-staff exercise Soyuz-84 in the territory of that country.

MAGYAR HIRLAP URGES NATO FLEXIBILITY AT MBFR

LD161122 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI) -- Commenting on the resumption of the Vienna troop reduction talks, which are to enter the 32nd round on Friday, the leading article in Friday's MAGYAR HIRLAP writes:

"Weighing the chances of reaching an agreement in Vienna, it is inevitable that we recall that during the eleven years of talks the West has several times attempted to conceal that it does not intend to reach agreement by claiming that certain technical problems are insolvable. It is enough to refer to the vain debate on whether the strength of troops is veritable.

"The socialist countries stick to the clear position that on-site verification can follow arms reduction and disarmament measures but cannot precede them.

"The participants of the current round of talks are confronted by a qualitatively new military-political situation in Europe, which will further complicate progress in Vienna."

MAGYAR HIRLAP adds that a planned first stage of troops reduction in central Europe would cover troops stationed in the two German states, the three Benelux states, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

"In this geographical area U.S.-made missiles have been deployed posing a strategic threat to the Soviet Union, while the Soviet missiles stationed are not a strategic threat to the United States. The consequent strategic asymmetry has to be taken into consideration in Vienna.

"The socialist countries are of the view that concrete results can be reached despite the fact that conditions are more complicated. Agreement, however, presupposes a more flexible approach, and openness to compromise on behalf of the NATO member states, and reasonable answers to the proposals of the socialist countries, including the draft agreement, submitted in June 1983."

TANJUG: MBFR TALKS NEED GOOD-WILL GESTURES

LD151413 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 15 Mar 84

[By Zoran Kras]

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (TANJUG) -- The U.S.-Soviet Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Talks (MBFR) re-opening in Vienna tomorrow (Friday) will be the only dialogue underway between the two superpowers since the break-down of their Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe (INF) and strategic missiles (START). The Vienna talks opened over 10 years ago but were broken off last December.

The Vienna dialogue will focus on possibilities of reducing an army of almost 2 million troops and their weapons -- land and air forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg (NATO) and in the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland (the Warsaw Treaty).

The key problem facing the Vienna negotiators is no doubt the mutual and balanced troops reduction.

NATO claims the Warsaw Treaty troops exceed in numerical strength the 800,000 NATO troops by as much as 150,000 to 250,000.

The Warsaw Treaty negotiators have indirectly conceded their numerical superiority, having agreed to withdraw 20,000 Soviet troops for 13,000 U.S. troops.

The West has, however, insisted that the Eastern side reduce its troops by 30,000.

A headway in the Vienna talks would doubtlessly improve the political climate not only in relations between the military superpowers but in a considerably broader sense. What is necessary is for good-will gestures to replace the extremely dangerous and senseless arms race, swallowing exorbitant funds.

POLISH GENEVA ENVOY ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD152115 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva 15 March -- While arguing with speeches by representatives of the West on the deadlock in the East-West dialogue, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski recalled the main armaments plans of the U.S. whose implementation led to the severing of this dialogue.

The Polish representative at the Geneva disarmament conference stressed offensive character of the U.S. armaments and perilous armament doctrines of the present U.S. Administration, saying that forcing through may lead Europe and the whole world to the brink of nuclear disaster.

He also dwelt on problems of the ban on chemical weapons. He pointed to the significance of the USSR's consent to permanent presence of an international body for monitoring the process of destroying the stocks of chemical weapons.

Ambassador Turbanski stressed that the principle of negotiating future instruments of the international law in good faith means that also in negotiating future provisions of a convention banning chemical weapons the parties will undertake an obligation to observe them. One can hardly believe that the process of working out a future convention can proceed without a hitch, if a serious lack of confidence among the most interested parties still continues to underlie it, the ambassador said.

HUNGARIAN GENEVA ENVOY ON AVERTING NUCLEAR WAR

LD151838 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva, March 15 (MTI) -- Hungarian Ambassador David Meiszter, head of the Hungarian delegation, Thursday addressed the plenary session of the Geneva disarmament conference.

He stressed that the principal foreign political endeavour of the Hungarian People's Republic is to promote the elaboration and adoption of disarmament measures to prevent nuclear war and called it unfortunate that the efforts made so far for reduction of the danger of nuclear war had failed to produce the desired result. He urged the participating Western delegations to contribute to the starting of genuine talks for the prevention of nuclear war at the Geneva disarmament conference.

The proposals to be discussed during these talks should include a pledge by countries that possess nuclear weapons and have not made such pledge so far that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, the freezing of the existing nuclear arsenals and the suspension of nuclear tests, said the head of the Hungarian delegation.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS

AU151200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Mar 84 p 4

[Vasile Oros article: "Renouncing the Deployment of Troops and Military Bases on Foreign Territories -- an Important Factor for Promoting Detente and Understanding on the Continent" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] As one of the primary conditions for a policy of detente, Romania has advocated and continues to firmly advocate the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states and the dismantling of military bases. Undoubtedly, withdrawing foreign troops from and dismantling foreign bases on other states territories would be of great importance for the cause of detente, for strengthening trust between East and West, and for firm promotion of a policy of peace and national independence, Nicolae Ceausescu has said.

Within the overall proposals our country has made at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, of great importance is the proposal advocating the nondeployment of new troops and the non-establishment of new military bases on the territories of other states in Europe and a stop to the development and modernization of existing bases.

It is a proposal stemming from Socialist Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's unshakable conviction -- amply confirmed by reality -- that security and trust cannot exist and there can be no guarantee for respecting each country's national qualities as long as the arms race and the trend toward military competition continue. It is an evil and dangerous process that contributes to a great extent to the presence of troops and military bases on foreign territories.

By virtue of its principled and consistent position of promoting trust, rapprochement, and peaceful and equal cooperation among peoples, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have always opposed the deployment of troops and the installation of military bases on the territories of other states. Referring to this, Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU stressed: "WE BELIEVE THAT ANY NEW MILITARY BASE INSTALLED IN ONE OR ANOTHER COUNTRY CAN ONLY ACCENTUATE TENSION IN THE GIVEN AREA, AFFECT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, AND INCREASE THE PEOPLES' LEGITIMATE CONCERN."

International realities themselves reveal the harmful nature, from various points of view, of the presence of foreign bases and troops on the territories of other states. The approximately 1,000 military bases and installations on foreign territories throughout the the globe represent that many instruments of the policy of force. That many sources of tension, threats, and increasing animosities; they tend to perpetuate and even intensify a climate of confrontation.

Viewed from this aspect, the situation of most concern is in Europe where, according to reports of the Stockholm Institute for Research on Problems on Peace, 72 percent of the total military forces and some 70 percent of the military bases are deployed on foreign territories.

Expressed in figures, this means that more than 700 bases totaling over 1 million military personnel are spread throughout 18 European countries. This situation on the European Continent poses the following problem that Romania has raised at the international forum: WHY SHOULD NEW TROOPS BE DEPLOYED AND WHY SHOULD NEW MILITARY BASES BE ESTABLISHED ON FOREIGN TERRITORIES? It is obvious that the deployment of new troops and the establishment of new bases would add new elements of suspicion and tension. For it is clear that such measures would not be adopted for any purpose other than to threaten the other side.

Certainly, THE NECESSARY DIRECTION OF ACTION is not to increase the number, not to proliferate, but TO RENOUNCE THOSE BASES AND TO WITHDRAW TROOPS WITHIN NATIONAL BORDERS, as Romania has repeatedly proposed at the United Nations, at the Madrid meeting, and in other interntional forums.

However, under the current conditions a first step would be not to add new troops to the existing ones, not to build new bases, and to stop developing and modernizing the bases built thus far. This would be an important contribution to lessening tension on the European Continent and to increasing trust among the European countries.

Obviously, the installation of new nuclear missiles on the continent is flagrantly at variance with the pressing desire of the present-day world to take tangible steps toward military disengagement, toward strengthening security and trust on the continent, and toward dismantling the existing huge nuclear arsenal in Europe. Indeed, the deployment of new missiles means multiplying launching bases, storage spaces, and similar installations, and expanding the mass-destruction arms network, a fact that would undermine even further the chances for security and trust and immeasurably increase the risks of a devastating conflagration. Undoubtedly, IF THE ROMANIAN PROPOSAL ON THE NONDEPLOYMENT OF NEW TROOPS AND NONESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BASES AND ON HALTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING BASES WERE ADOPTED, TANGIBLE STEPS ON THE ROAD TO FINALLY ELIMINATING ALL MILITARY BASES AND WITHDRAWING FOREIGN TROOPS FROM THE COUNTRIES ON THIS CONTINENT WOULD BE ACHIEVED. As a matter of fact, one of the merits of the Romanian proposals is the fact that they are founded on a REALISTIC CONCEPT that advocates GRADUAL PROGRESS in resolving problems by directing attention to plausible measures for now and for the not too distant future. As for the other measures of a wider scope, their turn will come later in a reasonble sequence based on the complex realities in the international arena.

It is well known that in order to justify foreign military bases and the deployment of troops in other countries, various theories and arguments have been launched throughout the years. They range from those invoking the need to preserve the "balance of forces" to those which claim that "for the sake of national security" a country that has no nuclear weapons should place itself under the "nuclear umbrella" of an ally possessing such weapons.

Whatever the arguments, they do not hold up against the test of facts. First and foremost, the installation of military bases and the deployment of troops on the territories of other countries implies "HARMING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE GIVEN COUNTRIES," a fact that has a negative influence on the overall international atmosphere. Certainly, there are cases when for various reasons certain countries ask -- through their legitimately elected leadership forums or through the United Nations, and then with the agreement of their legal leadership forums -- for the temporary presence of international military forces, such as is the case, for instance, in Cyprus and the Middle East. Obviously, this is a completely different problem; the respective decision is taken by the international community and the mandate of the deployed forces has a time limit. Generally speaking, however, foreign troops and bases -- through their mere presence -- are A PERMANENT FACTOR OF MISTRUST AND INSECURITY; all the more so as foreign troops are deployed and bases established precisely in "hot" areas and points on the globe.

It is no longer a secret that the presence of one state's bases and military forces on the territory of another state actually constitutes one of the forms through which the struggle for preserving or redividing spheres and zones of influence is given concrete shape. All the more then that one cannot claim that military bases are "necessary instruments" for guaranteeing the security of the state in which they are located. On the contrary, reality shows that those bases entail the risk of a counter-attack in the given countries, thus turning them into potential targets and gravely endangering the security of the state in which they are located.

Thus, there is all the more reason that -- as long as no agreement is reached on renouncing foreign troops and military bases on the territories of other countries -- at least these troops should not be enhanced and the bases not be expanded and modernized. Although it is a collateral measure, it is part and parcel of the major target aimed at: disarmament in Europe, primarily nuclear disarmament, and military disengagement on the continent. Such a step in the current tense situation, when the European Continent is on the way to a new escalation of the arms race, would be all the more welcome.

This proposal and the other proposals formulated by our country at the Stockholm conference indicate a direction of actions which taken together form an extensive "strategy of developing trust" in Europe and throughout the world, thus once again emphasizing Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's adherence to the supreme cause of safeguarding peace, security, and detente.

NATO MOBILE FORCE TO SERVE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

AU131036 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 13 Mar 84

["Whom Does the 'Mobile Force' of the Atlantic Pact Serve to?" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 13 (ATA) -- Washington is working out new plans to tie Western Europe more to its war chariot and to use it as a tool for the solution of strategic tasks in all the parts of the world. To this end Pentagon has worked out a plan which envisages the creation of "mobile force" of Atlantic Pact, which will join the American aggressive troops deployed in the hotbeds of the globe, especially in the Middle East.

Through this project the American imperialists aim at engaging the West European military forces not only in the Middle East, but also in all the regions where the "U.S. vital interests" are threatened. In spite of the desire of the so-called allies, they are submitting to the dictate imposed upon them by Washington. When the "mobile force" of the Atlantic Pact will be put into action then the extension of NATO's geographical borders, which has been demanded for long by the American generals, becomes a reality. This confirms once again the well-known truth that this aggressive bloc has nothing to do with the defence of the allies but on the contrary it seeks to turn all the West European forces and economic, military and human resources into cannon fodder for the American global strategy.

The imperialists' labels on the so-called NATO's defensive function toward Europe remain as always propagandistic material because the reality shows that the American open pressure and dictate on allies have been intensified. The open threats made by the American officials against the allies regarding the strengthening of the NATO aggressive bloc and its activation in various regions of the world are frequent. In order to make these threats more concrete, Washington sent recently a high-level delegation of American military experts and CIA specialists to Western Europe, who brought Pentagons' directives for the enhancement of the role of the organisation "the Union of Western Europe", as an appendage to the NATO military bloc. This organisation, contrary to the aim for which it was set up at the beginning, is being transformed into a genuine political-military mechanism which seeks to enhance the dependence of the West European countries on Washington.

The Atlantic Alliance may accept these plans and agree to become a chess-pawn in the field of American military policy, but the West European peoples forcefully oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war pursued by the USA and the NATO military bloc. The legitimate right of the peoples of West Europe for genuine freedom and independence can be attained only by destroying all the plans and projects of intervention concocted by American imperialism, just as the problem of freedom and independence of the peoples in Eastern Europe is linked with the struggle against Soviet social imperialism and Warsaw Treaty.

SOVIET CONCEPTS ON BLOC 'BORDERLINE' DENOUNCED

AU112000 Tirana ATA in English 1750 GMT 11 Mar 84

["Why Do the Soviet Marshals Speak About 'the Border-Line' Between the Two Blocs?" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 11 (ATA) -- Recently it is observed that the Soviet marshals and generals are expressing more and more frequently typical concepts and claims of militarist and imperialist nature.

One after another, Ustinov, Kulikov, Gorshkov, Altunin and others have expressed, on the theoretical-strategic plane, that adventurous course of an imperialist superpower pursued by the Soviet Union. Ustinov speaks about "the maintenance of balance of power at any cost and the adoption of necessary measures to this end." His deputy, Altunin, claims that the Soviet military actions in the world are in conformity with "the defensive character of the Soviet military doctrine". Such an "original" concept, as component part of the Soviet military doctrine, was voiced recently by the commander in chief of the Soviet military forces in the GDR, General Mikhail Zaytsev, who declared that "the Soviet Army bears important responsibility for the border-line between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries". After Zaytsev, the concept of "the Soviet responsibility for the border-line between the two blocs" has become very preferable for the other Soviet generals and military press.

Why do the Soviet marshals speak about this?

The concept of "the border-line between the two blocs" seeks to justify first of all the Soviet right for the responsibility and domination in its zone of influence in Europe, which includes the Warsaw Treaty member countries, In this way, the Soviet Union states openly that it is for the division of the zones of influence and their maintenance in our continent. On the other hand, through this concept, the Soviet social imperialists try to justify their unlawful military presence in the Warsaw Treaty member countries. "The defence of the border -line" needs, according to them, the Soviet troops, bases and missiles. This becomes even more understable in the present days when, as is known, the Soviet Union is implementing the program of the deployment of mid-range nuclear missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. By speaking about the "defence of the border-line between the two blocks", the Soviet marshals want to soften the opposition and anger of the peoples of the Warsaw Treaty member countries who are against the Soviet missiles and military presence in their lands.

The Soviet military strategists have based their imperialist concepts of great state on two fundamental "theories" of Soviet social imperialism, "limited sovereignty" and "the protection of the borders". According to their concepts, the place that a particular country should hold and the role it must play are in conformity with the dimensions of its power. For them, all that a particular country can achieve through its potential and the means it has at its disposal, are legal and deserved. They confer the strength of laws to such concepts on the maintenance of the zones of influence. This aggressive concept can be clearly seen in the statements of Mikhail Zaytsev, who establishes the borders of Soviet empire in Europe at the borders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. The NATO-Warsaw Treaty line, or "the West-East border-line" must be observed, say the Soviet social imperialists, and declare themselves as its guarantors.

It is understandable that the claim that the world and the world problems must pass only through the sieve of the Soviet-American force is closely linked with the concept of the recognition and observation of the spheres of influence of each other.

The aggressive military concepts of the Soviet social imperialists aim at two things: firstly, at gaining legality for the respective zones of influence by the countries within these zones and by other countries outside it, and secondly, at strengthening the oppression and exploitation in the regions and zones where they rule, at preventing and stifling every centrifugal and self-active tendency as soon as it appears.

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

AU131032 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 13 (ATA) -- Yesterday, the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reaz Rahman, who presented the credentials.

Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, Zeqi Agolli, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Jovan Antoni chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by the Secretary of the Embassy Manjor Rahim.

ACADEMY MEMBER OUTLINES SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

AU091425 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 9 (ATA) -- The institutions of the Academy of Sciences guided by the decisions of the 8th congress of the party and the 8th plenum of the CC of the party, are making great efforts to put the science better in the service of the production, thus making a greater contribution to the all-round progress of the country, said Prof Luan Omari, scientific secretary of the Academy of Sciences, to ATA correspondent. The range of studies undertaken by these institutions has been enlarged considerably in comparison with some years ago. Now the studies dwell not only with important problems of social studies, where the experience has been richer, but also with valuable topics in the field of natural and technical sciences.

Further on, speaking on some of the directions where the attention of the Academy of Sciences will be devoted in the future, Prof Luan Omari said: In the field of nuclear physics, alongside the problems already treated, the work will go on to acquire the basis of the exploitation of nuclear reactors, as an important condition for the further extension of nuclear technology in economy.

In the field of biological sciences, the work will be focused on the acquisition and better use of the contemporary research methods, such as of the methods of cytogenetics, physiology of living beings, of by-chemistry of the metabolic substances, of the genetic mathematic analysis. The appiication of all these methods will contribute to the quicker implementation and with a higher productivity of the data of the biological sciences in the field of agriculture, livestock, medicine, etc.

Regarding the hydrological and meteorological sciences, efforts will be made to improve the hydro-meteorological service, to perform a better evaluation of the climate of the waters and nature of our country, and this will enhance the active role of these sciences in service of the economy. Concerning seismology, studies on the seismicity on Albania, on the seismotecthony, will be carried further. regarding the hydraulic sciences, studies will be carried out on the superficial movement of the waters especially to model the main hydro-energetic, agricultural projects, the ports. The study on the subterrenean hydraulic problems for the oil resources and the drainage of the lands will continue.

The center of the scientific and technical information and documentation will also extend its activity in new fields, making in this way its contribution to the realisation of the great tasks lying ahead of our sciences.

Just as all the working people of socialist Albania, the working people of the Academy of Sciences are mobilized, too, to look forward to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland with fresh achievements. In this jubilee year, the academy will organize in collaboration with the university some important scientific actions such as the conference on the problems of the people's power, the conference on the national and literary language in the socialist society, the conference on the mathematic, physics, and biology. These conferences will substantiate the hitherto conclusions and will give a new impetus to the work for new researches in the future.

The publishing activity of the Academy of Sciences will be also enhanced. Along the other important works, this year there will be published "the Albanian encyclopedic dictionary", a dictionary with 30 thousand words of present Albanian language, the 1 and 2 volumes of the history of Albania. Likewise, the publication of the cultural inheritance of the Albanian people in the fields of folklore, literature, etc, will continue.

In conclusion, Prof Luan Omari said: The planned tasks are significant but our scientific working people, imbued by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha will carry them out in time and quality.

BTA 'DECLARATION' ON U.S. PERSIAN GULF PRESENCE

AU151921 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 15 Mar 84

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 15 (BTA) -- By unilaterally declaring the region of the Persian Gulf for a zone of its own "vital interests" recently the United States concentrated in this region tens of their own warships and airplanes, and unilaterally have established a new order of navigation and for the flights of foreign civil planes. They are not only strictly controlling the foreign navigation and the flights of the civil aviation in the region, but they are also levelling threats at all who are violating the order in question.

By undertaking such measures, exceeding even those which otherwise concern the waters under the American jurisdiction, the United States are grossly violating the generally recognized international legal norms and especially the Geneva Convention of 1958 about the open sea and the Chicago Convention of 1944 about the international civil aviation.

This arbitrary act of the American imperialism threatens the interests of the countries in the region and also of all other states which are using the Persian Gulf for navigation and its air space for the flights of their civil aviations. The concentration of the American warship and aviation in this neuralgic region creates a new hot spot of tension which may endanger world peace.

Together with all the peaceloving states the People's Republic of Bulgaria strongly condemns these arbitrary actions of the American imperialism and insists on their immediate termination.

NEGATIVE WORLD PRESS REACTION TO ANTONOV JAILING

AU160938 Sofia BTA in English 0900 GMT 16 Mar 84

["Amazement and Criticism (Reactions to the Decision for Sergey Antonov To Be Reimprisoned)" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 16 (BTA) -- Newspapers and magazines in many parts of the world met with amazement and criticism the decision of the Rome Court of Cassation to return the innocent Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov into prison, after he had been place under house arrest. A number of newspapers and agencies give place of prominence to the declaration of the B.T.A. published last night on this occasion.

The telegraph agency of the Soviet Union stresses the indignation with which the Bulgarian public received the decision of the Italian court authorities. Dwelling in detail on the B.T.A. declaration, TASS writes: "That certain circles in Italy are evidently displeased with the failure of the noisy antiBulgarian and antisocialist campaign launched by the mass media in the West in connection with the so-called "Bulgarian trial".

A TASS dispatch from Rome points out that the actions of the Italian court authorities are causing bewilderment among the progressive public in the country. The decision of the Court of Cassation makes us think that certain circles in Italy and abroad would have liked to continue to exploit the already blown-up "Antonov case" for certain propaganda purposes.

The Czechoslovak radio and television and the national newspapers carry the B.T.A. declaration in connection with the decision of the Rome Court of Cassation. The press, the radio and the television of Czechoslovakia dwell on the irreparable consequences which the decision of the court authorities in Rome may have on the health of Sergey Antonov.

Reporting on all the key moments in the B.T.A. declaration, the American news agency U.P.I. stresses the negative effect the decision of the Court of Cassation may have on the relations between the two countries.

"A Strange Decision Against Antonov" is the headline under which the central newspaper of the French Communist Party, L'HUMANITE questions the decision of the Court of Freedom in Rome and the Court of Cassation's agreement with it. The newspaper stresses the total lack of proof against Antonov, who has never stopped insisting that he is innocent and also the unmasking of this affair as a wideranging international conspiracy.

The right-wing newspaper FIGARO writes that "on a diplomatic level, the decision of the Court of Cassation comes exactly at a time when the ties between Rome and Sofia were aimed at normalization. And this cannot but trigger a reaction on the part of Bulgaria. Sergey Antonov was fully released from the accusation of Ali Agca about his alleged participation in the attempt on the life of Lech Walesa, FIGARO goes on. "The evidence given by the chief and sole accuser against Antonov" the newspaper goes on, "did not withstand the test. Mr Ilario Martella arrived at the conclusion that the attacker of John Paul the Second has been Ying. The material evidence, which Ali Agca insisted he was in a position to present in support of his additional testimony turned out to be insignificant and incomplete."

The newspaper of the Greek Communist Party, RIZOSPASTIS marks in connection with the decision for the reimprisonment of Sergey Antonov, that the Bulgarian citizen had been chosen by certain dark forces for a target of a vicious plot. The Athens newspaper ETHNOS points out in this connection that so far the Italian authorities have made no concrete accusations against Sergey Antonov.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CONDOLENCES TO KIM IL-SONG

AU151216 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of condolences to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The telegram conveys most genuine sympathy on the death of Kim Il, member of the Politburo of the WPK Central Committee Presidium and vice president of the DPRK. With the death of Kim Il, the telegram says, the WPK and DPRK have lost a loyal and devoted son as well as an eminent party and state leader.

BCP PLENUM HELD, CONFERENCE TO OPEN 22 MAR

AU151540 Sofia BTA in English 1529 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 15 (BTA) -- A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held here today. In addition to members and candidate-members of the CC of the BCP, its work was attended by members of the Bureau of the Central Control Auditing Commission of the BCP. The plenary session of the BCP CC considered and approved a draft long-term programme of the party for raising quality.

The Central Committee of the BCP decided that the draft long-term programme should be submitted for consideration and discussion by the national party conference due to open on March 22, 1984 at the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS MEASURES ON STORM DAMAGE

AU152030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] On 15 March an expanded meeting of the Council of Ministers took place. The complex situation in the country that emerged as a result of the cyclone that passed over the country was discussed. [BTA in German at 1922 GMT on 15 March carries a report on this meeting, which at this point adds: "Since the beginning of March, most of the country has been experiencing rain and snowfall that exceed the annual average many times. In some areas the snow cover has reached 1.80-2 meters. As a result of this, the traffic on certain roads has been stopped and all passes in the eastern part of the Balkan Mountains have been closed. Communication and power lines have been destroyed. The supply of water and power to some cities and plants has been interrupted. Apartment houses and industrial buildings have been damaged. Thousands of hectares of crops have been flooded, and difficulties for cattle-breeding are expected."]

The government adopted measures on overcoming the damage of the natural disaster and compensating for the damage, as well as measures on strictly saving liquid fuel, electric power, and other resources. The ministries, departments, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils were instructed to create the necessary organization for quickly restoring production capacities and their normal functioning, mobilizing the population to make up the losses, and for immediately helping the citizens that have been afflicted.

Special attention was devoted to the measures that are to be taken in the next few days for overcoming eventual new damage when the snow begins to melt. A systematic observation of the rivers and dams is to be organized, and the control over the correct functioning of the canalization system is to be increased.

The National Agro-Industrial Union, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, the okrug agro-industrial union, the agro-industrial complexes, and all economic organizations related to agriculture were instructed to adopt emergency measures and create good organization for overcoming the expected serious difficulties during the spring campaign, and for fulfilling the agricultural plan.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA -- Sofia, March 15 (BTA) -- Bulgaria is taking part in more than three hundred specialization and cooperation agreements within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Two-thirds of these are in mechanical engineering, the electronic industry, and electrical engineering, more than fifty -- in chemistry, and 42 -- in the remaining branches. Specialization and cooperation within the framework of the community have their effects on the country's exports. About one-third of exports are deliveries under the existing agreements. The deliveries under specialization and cooperation agreements Bulgaria has with the CMEA member-countries are 1.8-fold higher than the specialized production within the total trade within the framework of the community. Relatively small is the impact of specialization and cooperation on Bulgaria's imports from the other CMEA member-countries. The proportion of specialized and cooperated deliveries is 2.4-fold smaller than the achievements in exports. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 15 Mar 84 AU]

VISITING SLOVAK MINISTER -- From 12-14 March in Sofia, talks took place between Pavol Hrivnak, minister of industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian minister of chemical industry. On 14 March the two ministers signed a memorandum. It encompasses a number of important issues pertaining to further developing the two countries' cooperation in the area of chemistry. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Mar 84 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- Sofia, March 5 (BTA) -- "Nisho Ivai Corporation" is a major Japanese commercial firm maintaining business relations with a number of Bulgarian engineering and foreign trade organizations. She is a coordinator of a credit memorandum between the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank and a group of big Japanese firms. The general agreement on trade, economic and industrial cooperation between "Nisho Ivai Corporation" and several Bulgarian organizations, signed here today, marks a major step not only in bilateral interfirm cooperation, but in the overall Bulgaro-Japanese trade and economic relations. The signatories Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria and Mr Shoichi Tanaka, president of the board of directors of "Nisho Ivai Corporation" are unanimous that Bulgaro-Japanese relations are developing in the spirit of friendship and mutual profit. The guest expressed the view that the one hundred and forty offices of the firm in various parts of the world will be able to do a lot in the sphere of cooperation on markets of third countries. The future spheres of cooperation are: mechanical engineering, electronics, building, transport, chemistry, metallurgy, the light and the food and tobacco industry. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 5 Mar 84 AU]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- Today Mr Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and Mr Sago Okamura, director general of Japan's Science Development Society, signed a techno-scientific cooperation agreement. The document provides for extending the exchanges of research workers and specialists and joint research into problems of mutual interest. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 6 Mar 84 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH DPRK -- Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- The questions of the trade, economic, and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the Korean People's Democratic Republic were discussed today. This was done during a talk held here between Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Chong Song-nam, the minister of foreign economic relations of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The economic relations between Bulgaria and the Korean People's Democratic Republic date back to 1956. At present the two countries are fulfilling a five-year economic cooperation agreement. Relations are being developed in the field of car-building, digital-program controlled machine tools, electrical engineering, the automation of the production processes and geological prospecting work. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 6 Mar 84 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA -- On 9 March in Sofia a protocol was signed on the seventh session of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission on Cultural Cooperation. The session reviewed the program of the forthcoming Days of Bulgarian Culture in Romania and Days of Romanian Culture in Bulgaria. Preparing cultural cadres and the good results of cooperation in the area of arts were also discussed. The commission set the agenda of its eighth session, which will take place in Bucharest. The protocol was signed by Peyu Berbenliev, deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission, and Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and chairman of the Romanian part of the commission. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Mar 84 AU]

VASIL BILAK INTERVIEW ON WEST'S ARMS POLICY

NC141740 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 14 Mar 84 p 3

["Exclusive" interview granted by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and Central Committee secretary of the CPCZ, to RIZOSPASTIS, during his recent visit to Greece; date not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Bilak, now that deployment of U.S. missiles has started in Western Europe, what are the prospects of the struggle of the peace-loving forces for preventing a nuclear confrontation? What are the prospects for a drastic decrease in the nuclear arsenal and for the restoration of a climate of detente in international relations?

Answer: Under the current situation, it would be a very great mistake if we fell victim to skepticism and pessimism. We have fought -- and the West's peace movement also fought with us -- for a very long time against missile deployment. The Pentagon and NATO planners, however, had already decided to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe at all costs. They turned a deaf ear to the sovereign opinion of the Western European nations that justifiably see a mortal danger in this step, which was directed against the cause of peace on our planet and the entire world. The U.S. medium range missiles are now in Europe. The military-political situation seriously deteriorated as a result of this step. Even those who had certain delusions about the U.S. and NATO militarist circles suddenly realized that the danger of a nuclear war is not just empty words but a harsh reality. Some people are wondering whether there is any meaning to this struggle against the missile's deployment, and if there is any meaning to the uprising of hundreds of thousands of demonstrators and other peace activities.

I am absolutely convinced that there is a meaning to all this. This heroic struggle has helped unite the majority of the peoples of the Western European countries, irrespective of party positions or religious and philosophical views, in the defense of peace. At the same time, this struggle also proved the true character of the governments of certain capitalist countries. These countries "democratically" decided against the will of the majority of their people and gave their consent to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their territory. In this way they offered Washington another new way to terrorize, to threaten, to endanger European security, and to blackmail by saying it will stop the medium-range nuclear arms limitation talks in Europe. Today all of them grimace and pretend that they cannot see what has taken place.

In its effort to gain military supremacy, the United States started deployment of the medium-range missiles. In this way it demonstrated its selfishness by disregarding the needs of other nations as well as those of its allies. This shows they have been preparing for the missile deployment for a long time. The policy of peaceful coexistence offered much to nations, and this was a thorn in the side of those militarist and reactionary forces which want world domination.

Such aspirations are, naturally, accompanied by a policy of supports for the arms race, deterioration of the world situation, confrontation, and nuclear blackmail with the balance [of power] on the brink of a nuclear calamity. This, of course has nothing in common with the vital interests of the nations that desire to work for and live under conditions of peace and to guarantee a peaceful life to coming generations.

Deployment of the new missiles in Western Europe forced the socialist countries to proceed with adoption of necessary measures to guarantee their own security and defense. This, naturally, was not of our own choice, nor is it our own policy. Czechoslovakia and the other socialist states remain on the front line, staunch supporters of the negotiation process to stop the arms race and to achieve a realistic disarmament. In other words, we support preservation of the balance of power at an increasingly lower level. Our ideal is a world without arms and, primarily, the abolition and banning of all nuclear weapons and all methods for mass destruction.

There is also a serious danger in the fact that the militarist generals of NATO do not want to understand the historic reality. This is that today the world is very different from what it was before World War II and that imperialism cannot do what it wants with impunity. Sooner or later, however, they must understand that never again will they be able to disturb the existing balance of power in military and strategic forces and to practice the policy of nuclear blackmail.

After the deployment of the missiles, the peace movement did not fall wounded, but on the contrary activated itself even more and became more industrious. It is not accidental that the peace movement is increasing its forces and strengthening itself. This is happening because now it can realize the danger of nuclear calamity more realistically than before. It could not be otherwise. This contains the most basic human element: The instinct of self-preservation, the instinct of the preservation of life. We must stop the hands of those who cynically toy with the existence of human civilization as if in a lottery.

The struggle for peace cannot be considered and understood as a campaign, but as a long-term struggle that will last as long as imperialism and the danger of war exist. The bellicose imperialist forces, which do not want to consider this almighty human resistance against their inhuman plans, will eventually have to respect it.

Question: How do you view prospects for a dialogue, and in your opinion what is necessary for such a dialogue so that there may be results?

Answer: Even now there are prospects for a dialogue. If there were not any perhaps, we should already proceed with the preparation of our funeral. However, every dialogue presupposes honesty and an equally responsible stance by each side, that is a sincere stance -- not a merely hypocrital effort -- in the quest for a just, and mutually acceptable solution. Of course, for the time being, the United States and NATO are proceeding quite differently.

Often some people ask the question: Of what value are demagogic declarations about a readiness to continue the talks when their basis has been unilaterally torpedoed by the United States? Logically we should ask the question: About what should we negotiate, since talks for the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe that were being held in Geneva [were stopped]? What the United States and its NATO allies are doing is not a limitation, but on the contrary a further proliferation of these weapons on the European Continent. In this instance, steps are being taken in the opposite direction.

To continue the talks under such circumstances and to pretend that nothing has happened would merely mean that one is diverting the attention of international public opinion and covering up the crime that is being prepared by the Pentagon. Often many words are beautifully phrased but their content is devious.

The Soviet Union has systematically put forth plans and proposals which respect the principle of equality and security. On the contrary, the United States is not hiding its method, which is to negotiate from a position of strength. We would like to believe that Washington and NATO will understand that they cannot negotiate in this manner with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, nor can they dictate their will to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is not easy to determine how long the situation will last until this is understood. Practical changes in the U.S. stance on these important negotiations will depend on how long this situation lasts.

The reply to your question, what should be done for the renewal and resumption of an equal dialogue, is very simple. The one who created the obstacles must eliminate them so that the road may open for further talks. Specifically, this means that the United States must clearly and unconditionally express its will to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe instead of deploying and amassing weapons. When this happens, everybody can be sure that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- including Czechoslovakia -- will do the same. This is a realistic and just position which can be understood by every honest man who is interested in true, not token security.

I am of the impression that the majority of people today understand that the new deployment of nuclear missiles and lethal weapons are not likely to make our planet safer, rather just the contrary. It is for this reason that the socialist states are always ready to do everything to stop and prevent his dangerous development, so that the necessary conditions are created that will lead to a solution of this imperative and vital issue at the negotiations table.

Question: Could you explain to us the Czechoslovak Communist Party and CSSR contribution, more generally as well as specifically today, to the struggle for curbing the aggressive imperialist forces?

Answer: Socialist Czechoslovakia, having its attention concentrated upon the implementation of demanding development plans, for the benefit of the people, and for a better life for the workers cannot have any other goal than safeguarding and strengthening the peaceful conditions for work. This is why our foreign policy is also unilaterally oriented in this direction. Even today our people remember and fulfill, with increasing dedication, the ideas expressed by the first worker, President Gottwald who said: "By building the fatherland you strengthen peace." Socialism and peace are two inseparable entities. We understand our contribution to the defense of peace primarily by strengthening our socialist fatherland as a firm member of the socialist community.

In our country there is no social class or group which could have an economic interest in the manufacture of arms.

We do everything possible to further stabilize our brotherly relations and our alliance with the Soviet Union which is the basic guarantor for peace and our socialist future. Our people, who last year hosted the world meeting for peace and life and against nuclear war, actively jointed the almighty river of the anti-war, peaceful forces and are prepared to offer any sacrifice which could lead to the dissolution of the aggressive, pro-war forces of imperialism and to smoothing out the existing international tension.

Question: How do you view relations between our two parties and our two countries from the point of view of the supreme duty, that is the protection of peace?

Answer: From this point of view our parties have a lot in common and this is only possible for parties which are led by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. What is the meaning of this common lesson? It lies in the attainment of social justice, democracy, and multilateral development of human personality, true liberty and the happiness of man. Full development of man's creative forces, however, can only be attained under conditions of peace. If we firmly proceed along the course of Marx, Engels and Lenin, then we simultaneously progress along the course to peace.

Our brother parties and nations are joined together by age-old friendship. Our relations are fulfilled through mutual respect and defined by close comradely cooperation. We are sincerely glad because an identity of views on all modern world problems, on the necessity to establish the international communist and workers movement, prevails between our two parties. Victory of the forces of communism, the guarantee of a lasting peace and the struggle of nations for social progress, remain our common goals. We believe that our delegation's visit to Greece will further strengthen our brotherly relations to the benefit of the workers and the peoples of the two countries.

U.S. POLICY CONCEPTS 'INDEBTED TO MUNICH SPIRIT'

LD142327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The following foreign-political commentary discusses topical aspects of tomorrow's anniversary of the occupation of our country by Hitlerite troops as a result of the Munich Agreement. It was written by Antonin Kostka, an editor.

The topical significance of the given event lies above all in how much it is possible through the historical experience to gauge the present situation. From this point of view, the topical lesson of Munich is extremely significant and alarming. This is because the political concepts and practices which led to Munich are still alive or at least strenuously revived. This does not only mean the activization of the revanchist movements in West Germany or the rampant spreading of neo-nazi and neo-fascist organizations in Italy, Denmark, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Much more dangerous is the recidivist Munich spirit in the policy of Washington and its allies. This is because when Shultz, the United States secretary of state, at the Stockholm conference, or Vice President Bush, during his official visit in Vienna, questioned the post-war setup in Europe, the difference compared with Hitler's pre-Munich speeches is only formal.

The public, alarmed, then asks the question: If Hitler's concept of the reconstruction of Europe led through the liquidation at Munich of the Czechoslovak state sovereignty to a world war, to what ends can the Shultz-Bush concept of the nonrecognition of the European status quo lead when it is voiced with a finger on a nuclear trigger? This situation is more dangerous because what is involved are not merely isolated, accidental, or even ill-judged pronouncements of two leading representatives of the present American Administration, far from it. The fact is, of course, that the entire present-day political concept of Washington is deeply indebted to the very essence of the Munich spirit, that is of that principle of the ruthless assertion of one's own interests above everything else and the imposition of one's own interests above everything else and the imposition of one's own will and viewpoints on others from a position of strength. Have not we already witnessed the a priori justification of all, even the most outrageous, acts of the American Administration by the notorious sovereign interests of the United States? It does not matter at all whether this involved aggression against Grenada, bloody intervention in Lebanon, diversionary acts against Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and the national liberation movements in El Salvador, Namibia and elsewhere, or the attempts to impose Washington's will on Poland, Cuba, Angola, Kampuchea, Laos, Ethiopia and Chad.

Equally, the doctrine of American responsibility for the world and the self-appointed role the United States has been allegedly called upon to discharge in defense of liberty, democracy, and human rights everywhere is merely a modern version of the old Munich spirit. Hitler, from similar positions, drew the conclusion at Munich that he was chosen by providence to save the world from communism. Reagan, this modern man of Munich, in a speech delivered to the British Parliament, preached from likewise positions a crusade against the self-same communism. The aim of this crusade, he said, is to liquidate socialism as a state system. Both these instances are marked by the self-same arrogant willfulness to make decisions about others without consulting them and against them, which today is more dangerous, because in a nuclear age the war would not result in a "mere" 55,000,000 victims like the bloodbath unleashed by Hitler.

The similarities between the Munich period and the present period are not fortuitous at all. What is involved are simply the same speeches of the same substance with some formal differences merely conditioned by the different time in which we are living. Otherwise, at issue is -- always the same historic ailment of the capitalist system -- its incapacity to resolve its own problems and to prosper in no other way but on account of others, and this at any price, even at the price of war.

It is on the background of this finding that the diametrical difference of another factor of our Munich experience -- the stands and policies of the Soviet Union -- fully emerges. This country was the only one which stood firmly alongside us at the time of the Munich tragedy and which has always been and is today the most reliable mainstay of all, they defend their right to decide for themselves; their independence and sovereignty, they are a country which does not have Chamberlains and Daladiers, willingly retreating in the face of fascist pressure, nor does it know the Czech bourgeoisie's faint-heartedness, which reached a climax on 15 March 1939.

This reality reinforces more conspicuously today than at any previous time the conviction about the vital significance of the alliance with the Soviet Union for our republic. This is so not merely because this alliance is the most reliable shield against any version of the present-day Munich spirit, but above all because only the policy championed by the Soviet Union provides a different way out for mankind than the one connected with Munich and the Munich spirit. Instead of placing the destinies of nations at risk, it offers to all life in an enduring peace, tolerance, understanding, and cooperation.

KOHL's BUNDESTAG SPEECH, VOGEL CRITICISM NOTED

LD151831 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn (CTK correspondent) -- The old intention of West German policy -- to bring "unified Germany" into the Western bloc -- was reiterated in milder formulations by Chancellor Helmut Kohl today, in the government statement on the "State of the Nation" in the Bundestag. These annual statements keep alive illusions about the existence of a "German question."

Kohl said that the West German Government would not reconcile itself to the existence of two German states, and will seek completion of German unity in a united Europe. He spoke at length about the fictive unity of the "German nation" which allegedly belongs to the West, and in the spirit of this policy voiced support for the recent statements of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz against the postwar setup in Europe after the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Kohl also spoke of his government's interest in improving relations with the German Democratic Republic, of the joint responsibility of the two German states for peace and security, and of the need to seek improvement of the international situation. The aim of this was mainly to divert attention from the fact that the international situation was seriously worsened by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Also Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary Social Democratic Party (SPD), called for further improvement of relations with the G.D.R., and criticized the West German Government that it is opposed to official contacts between West German and G.D.R. legislative bodies.

He accused Kohl's government of duplicity because it now talks of the importance of relations between the two German states but when Willy Brandt was chancellor, it systematically torpedoed his policy in this respect.

Vogel warned against underestimation of the seriousness of the tense international situation, and denounced the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany, and the Bonn government's subservience to the confrontation policy of the Reagan administration, and its passivity in the disarmament sphere.

JAKES, KEMPNY RETURN FROM WORKING VISIT IN GDR

LD152152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Milos Jakes, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, returned from the GDR today. In the course of their working visit, they held talks with Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. They exchanged information about the general situation in their countries.

Great attention was paid to the current levels of mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. They jointly noted that there exist good prerequisites for its development and expressed full support for the further broadening of economic relations within CEMA on the basis of a mutually coordinated economic policy.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SRV COUNTERPART

LD152247 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi (CTK correspondent) -- Vo Dong Giang of Vietnam and Jindrich Rehorek of Czechoslovakia pointed to the seriousness of the international situation and the significance of joint efforts for preserving peace in the world, especially in Europe and South-East Asia, during talks which were held here today.

The Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, who is on a friendly official visit to Vietnam, and his Vietnamese counterpart appreciated the present development of bilateral relations and discussed further possibilities of cooperation.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR BOTVIN 15 MARCH

LD151444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed questions concerning Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

COLOTKA ADDRESS TO SLOVAK WOMEN ON 9 MARCH

AU122001 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report on a speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, at a meeting with a delegation of Slovak women at Bratislava Castle on 8 March on the occasion of International Women's Day]

[Excerpts] Comrade Peter Colotka conveyed the congratulations of central party and state bodies and of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic on their holiday as well as their thanks for the productive work and irreplaceable contribution of women to enhancing and ennobling the material and cultural values of our socialist homeland.

"It is logical," he said, "that on this day we become increasingly aware of the value of life and human happiness, that we realize more than on other occasions that women are irreplaceable bearers of life of the human race and its continuation. In the present days we feel this even more intensively as the dangerous clouds of the threat of a war catastrophe are gathering on the skyline of our peaceful life. Should it be unleashed, with the use of existing nuclear weapons, it could lead to the extinction of human life on our planet.

"All judicious people know that the moral, economic-political, and military strength of the socialist community of nations and, in particular, of the first socialist state in the world -- the Soviet Union -- represents the decisive barrier and realistic strength of the present world against this threat.

"Our republic, too, has had to react to the present development in the world. We have done so in the awareness that being one of the countries of the socialist community most exposed to the potential aggressor we would be in fact among those most open to an attack with these weapons.

"Being realists, we know the goals and potentials of imperialism; but we also know the ways of facing up to these pernicious plans. Aside from our own political, economic, and military prerequisites, which are multiplied by the strength of the entire socialist community, we also know the longing for peace and the will of all nations of our planet, even those where aggressive imperialists are in power. We also know that the activation of this factor erects an obstacle to the aspirations of the gamblers with war, an obstacle with which they must reckon whether they like it or not. All this permits us to hope, as Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his speech to voters on 2 March that 'finally the development of events will again turn in the direction of strengthening peace, limiting feverish armament, and developing international cooperation.' All of us, men and women alike, work with this sober yet optimistic assessment of the correlation between the forces of peace and the forces of nuclear destruction. We want our sky to be adorned with life-giving sun, whose beams must never be marred by pernicious nuclear clouds.

"Let this determination, accentuated by the meaning of this year's International Women's Day, guide us in our noble efforts even on ordinary days; let it become our permanent and indispensible need, like air, water, and bread.

"We all know very well that, aside from political-organizational activity, the most effective support we can give to the defense and development of our life in peace is through our work efforts, through the fulfillment of tasks of building an advanced socialist society. We greatly appreciate that our working people in industry, in socialist agriculture, in all sectors of our life confirm, through their fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, that they have grasped the political line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and are putting their shoulders to the wheel in implementing it in everyday work. A major role in these work efforts, in fulfilling the economic and social program in the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, was played by our women.

"In this penultimate year of the seventh quinquennium, in which we want to maintain and further improve the living standards, we must even more emphatically introduce into everday life the strategic task of our party -- to achieve better quality and greater efficiency of all our work. This is the only way to reach the set tasks.

"I do not have to emphasize that the order of the day -- to improve quality -- is particularly close and comprehensible to our women. After all, it is particularly women who -- at their places of work and at home -- appreciate a modern living and working environment and nice-looking, practical, and useful things that make life easier, more cultivated, and more pleasant. We are justly dissatisfied that we do not have as many of them, and in such quality, as we would like and as we could have.

"On behalf of central party, state, and economic bodies as well as on behalf of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, I would like to stress that we will continue, parallel with the creation of material and social prerequisites for the comprehensive self-realization of women in work and in civil-political matters, to put growing emphasis on solving the problem of harmonizing the role of women as mothers and wives with that of their role as employees. Above all, we will strive to improve their working and living conditions so as to enable working women to fulfill their irreplaceable mission as mothers in the best possible way. On the basis of the support and initiative of the Slovak Union of Women, we have achieved good results, for example, in increasing the number of places in kindergartens. They are currently attended by 247,000 children in the Slovak Socialist Republic, 4,100 more than in 1982. The number of children attending kindergarten thus reached 86.2 percent in 1983. The number of places in day-care centers was also successfully expanded from 45,500 in 1982 to 47,600 in 1983. We want the advantages offered by combining the resources of national committees, enterprises, cooperatives, and other organizations to be used to an ever greater extent for this purpose. We have also embarked on a positive trend in reducing the number of women handling goods whose weight exceeds the permitted limit. Compared with the recent past, the number of such women has decreased twofold. In keeping with the conclusions of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session and the subsequent session of the CPSL Central Committee, we especially want national committees to take more initiative in ensuring the development of particularly those services which help to relieve working women and their families of the burden of some physically strenuous household chores. The results in deepening social care for families with children are also encouraging -- in 1983, a total of Kcs8.2 billion were spent on assistance to young couples in the form of direct payments in the Slovak Socialist Republic. This was Kcs300 million more than in 1982."

In conclusion Comrade Peter Colotka wished women health, contented family life, happiness, and the warm feeling of satisfaction derived from well-done work for the benefit of the upsurge of our socialist homeland.

LENART ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON USE OF COMPUTERS

AU151047 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 March on pages 1 and 2 carries a 950-word report by Jozef Supsak on a party seminar held in Bratislava the preceding day devoted to the use of computers in research and development. The seminar was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, other party officials, as well as representatives of diverse state bodies, the Slovak Academy of Sciences, universities, research institutes, and production organizations.

The main report was delivered by Vaclav Vacok, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, who spoke about the need to expand the use of computers in the preproduction stages. According to Supsak, he also stressed the importance of Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the Soviet Union in developing the CEMA countries' System of Small Electronic Computers (SMEP), which now represent 20 percent of all computers used in the CSSR.

Other speakers at the seminar included Boris Naumov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and general designer of SMEP, who reportedly spoke about the use of computers in automation, and Jozef Lenart. Reporting on Lenart's speech, Supsak says: "Comrade Lenart spoke about the solution of some important tasks connected with building an advanced socialist society in our country. Foremost among them is to accelerate the growth of national income. For example, the draft plans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan which the planning agencies have received from the ministries and economic production units, have not been as progressive as the needs of social development. What we need is a turnabout, especially in the quality of production and in the structural reconstruction of the economy. The intensive path of our economy's development presupposes a change in people's mode of thinking and doing things as well as a change in managerial decision-making. Comrade Lenart went on to note the need to make a fuller use of the advantages of the socialist social system. What is particularly needed, is application on a larger scale of the results of science and technology. This also applies to the introduction of electronics into the national economy and to the use of computer technology. Computer technology can help raise the quality of creative work and is of crucial significance in the preproduction stages. Commenting on individual sectors, he mentioned that most of them have not yet realized the strategic requirment of introducing electronics into their own branch, which is one of the ways to increase the national income. Comrade Lenart further said that better use must be made of the working people's creative talents and that egalitarianism in the remuneration system must be done away with so that the merit principle can gain ground. This is also one of the ways of asserting science and technology in practice. He emphasized the benefits of international scientific-technical cooperation with CEMA countries, especially the USSR. These have been demonstrated in the sphere of the development of computer technology."

Attached to the Supsak report is a 150-word report on Lenart's reception later in the day of Brois Naumov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the academy's Institute for Problems of Informatics. According to the report, they "discussed the possibilities of intensifying and diversifying cooperation in the research and production of computer technology as well as in its broad application in national economic practice."

ACTION AGAINST 'ILLEGAL' CLUBS, PUNK ROCK NOTED

AU141525 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 9 Mar 84 p 5

[Speech by Ladislav Duduc at a session of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee devoted to "Legal Awareness and the State of Socialist Legality," held on 24 February]

[Excerpts] Despite the great attention devoted by our society to the education of the young generation, the latter is responsible for a considerable proportion of the criminal activity. Last year alone, youth crime in our city increased 1.42 percent, which suggests that all state and social organizations will have to deal with this problem even more effectively, in dialectical unity between prevention and repression.

It is not only the increased incidence of youth crime that forces us to take more effective steps, but also young people's share in individual types of serious crime. After all, juveniles accounted for 28.1 percent of all solved cases of general crime. They had a 9.3 percent share in all solved cases of crime involving violence and a 15.27 percent share -- 2.4 percent more than in 1982 -- in sexual offenses. We also registered an increased proportion of youth involved in property-related offenses. Neither is the number of crimes committed by Gypsy juveniles negligible. They account for 23.7 percent of total crime, which -- in view of the size of the Gypsy population in our city -- should provide food for thought.

An analysis of preventive-educational influence on the young generation has confirmed that a successful struggle against youth crime requires a coordinated course of action by all preventive-educational factors -- especially parents, schools, youth union organizations, and national committees -- if we want to avoid the unflattering balance sheet of last year when we disbanded 10 objectionable [zavadovy] groups of young people, liquidated 23 illegal clubs, and several times had to step in during riots engendered by fans of punk rock at the Old Malt House, the Park of Culture and Recreation, and the Ondrej Cemetery.

We are all obligated to introduce into practice the set of measures aimed at protecting young people against negative phenomena and crime ensuing from the conclusions of the 47th meeting of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

BRIEFS

LENART IN BRATISLAVA -- Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development, arrived today for a working visit to the national enterprise Slovnaft in Bratislava. They will acquaint themselves with the manner in which the decisive tasks of the current year are accomplished. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Mar 84 LD]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH SRV -- Prague (CTK) -- Talks between Czechoslovak Minister of Labour Miloslav Boda and his Vietnamese counterpart Dao Thien Thi ended here Thursday. The two representatives evaluated bilateral cooperation in the sphere of temporary employment of Vietnamese skilled workers in Czechoslovakia organizations. At the close of the meeting, the two officials signed a protocol on further cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam in this sphere in 1984. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 15 Mar 84 LD]

NEW BERLIN WALL PART OF 'CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY'

NC151635 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, March 15 (AFP) -- The building of a new section of the Berlin Wall, begun on Tuesday, is aimed at freeing land on the eastern side of the barrier, the East German Foreign Ministry said here today, scotching Western rumours that the 165-kilometre (100-mile) structure was being strengthened.

The new 4-metre (13-foot) high concrete wall -- which now stretches for some 200 metres (yards) in the Brandenburg Gate neighbourhood -- is linked to "construction activity in the centre of the (East German) capital," the ministry said in reply to questions from Western journalists.

This confirmed reports from informed sources yesterday saying that the new wall was being built to free space for building on the edge of East Berlin.

East German soldiers could today be seen removing part of the barbed wire that previously ran alongside the wall on its eastern side. There is already one large East German construction project underway next to the wall, at the nearby Checkpoint Charlie which allows passage between the two halves of the divided city.

West Berlin Senate spokesman Winefried Fest today said there was so far no reason to believe that the work on the wall had any defensive purpose.

An allied source also said there was no sign the East Germans were erecting new obstacles along the border.

FRG BUNDESTAG DEBATES INTRA-GERMAN RELATIONS

LD151938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 15 Mar 84

["ADN Correspondent Ralf Bachmann on the Debate in the Bonn Parliament" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Mar (ADN) -- It was left to FDP spokesman Hans-Guenter Hoppe, in the debate in the Bonn Bundestag on Thursday, to highlight the dilemma in which official Bonn finds itself. "The starting point for a constructive policy," Hoppe said to everyone's surprise, "must remain the realities as they arose as the outcome of World War II and the postwar development on our continent. This includes the existence of two independent German states with different social orders as well as the fact that they are integrated in two equally different alliance systems."

"There cannot be relations other than those of peaceful coexistence. This statement is only hardened by the current sharpening of the international situation. It becomes all the more recognizable that the objective is to leave nothing untried, in agreement with concluded treaties, especially the basic treaty, in order to undertake steps in relations between the two German states which serve the interests of the safeguarding of peace, detente and mutually beneficial cooperation. This could have been a summary of my arguments here in the Bundestag, Hoppe noted. "But it was in fact said on 12 February 1984 by Erich Honecker addressing the SED Bezirk Delegate Conference in Berlin." The framework and scope of the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG were "quite realistically outlined."

Anyone supposing that these remarks by Hoppe laid down the main lines of the debate in the Bundestag is mistaken, for many speakers had difficulty in making out the realities in the relations between the two German states. At the start of the Bundestag debate, FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a government statement, concluded with a positive balance sheet of the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG since the start of his term of office, in which one could not fail to overlook that in his treatment of the relations between the FRG and the GDR and in the other socialist states he made liberal use of CDU jargon of the fifties.

Between the two German states, Kohl said, there are intensive dialogue, numerous contacts and constructive cooperation in many areas. The texture of relations has strengthened further. Especially during the difficult times of East-West relations the two states have made an important contribution toward the preservation of peace in making active use of their opportunities for cooperation. The Federal Republic and the GDR, Kohl said, form a community of responsibility for peace and the security in Europe. Both states have a common interest in making effective use of the international instruments for mastering and containing crises and strains. In his talk with General Secretary Honecker in Moscow it was confirmed that there is consensus here with the GDR leadership.

The antiquated "German affairs" slogans of the CDU from the fifties which Federal Chancellor Kohl exhausted, stand as observers in Bonn note, in stark contrast to the basic treaty and Kohl's statement that the FRG stands behind concluded treaties and intends to develop relations with the GDR on the basis of loyalty to treaties and predictability.

Kohl's remarks on German history, where he categorically denied that it is moving in the direction of socialism, were obviously also ill-founded. The propaganda concerning the historic image of a socialist Germany as pursued by the GDR is intended to motivate the people since, as Kohl claimed, real existing socialism does not appeal to people. The FRG's picture of freedom painted by Bonn obviously does not quite fit if at the same time on one feels the need to warn so strongly against the attractions of socialism.

The federal chancellor said that the relationship between the GDR and the Federal Republic, of whose multifaceted nature of the FRG Government is aware, has remained stable also in the face of the political decisions of the past few months. This is a gain for both sides, but also a gain for the allies. Trade has proved to be an element of constancy and predictability for both sides. It is beneficial to both. The Federal Government is prepared to develop economic relations with the GDR on the basis of existing agreements, and to promote their steady development for mutual benefit.

During his speech, however, Federal Chancellor Kohl attacked the state and social system of the socialist community in general and of the GDR in particular, contrary to the European system of treaties, which, as we know, describes noninterference in the internal affairs of other states as a basic principle of good cooperation among states with different social systems. In singing the praises of the free and democratic social system of the FRG he failed to mention the fact that at present over 4 million are affected by unemployment there.

In the ensuing debate the chairman of the SPD parliamentary party, Hans-Jochen Vogel, said that Kohl's statement contained a number of constructive elements. He hopes, however, that the occasional remarks recalling the fifties were only intended to appease elements in his own ranks who are not prepared to follow the CDU/CSU's new policy toward the GDR. The SPD agreed with the statement that relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR have developed positively. A gratifyingly dense network of official talks and contacts between the two states has been achieved, which also included the visit by a delegation of his parliamentary party to the GDR People's Chamber.

Such talks and meetings are a decisive condition for the further improvement of relations, and for this reason it is incomprehensible why in this question many people defend the last scrap of the Hallstein Doctrine on relations between the two German states. It is high time, Vogel said, to finally give up fear of contact.

As in everything else everywhere, Vogel said, here too it is a case of whoever wants to advance his own demands and interests also having to respect the demands and interests of the other side. The GDR is not only interested in economic advantages and credits. It might even be that the credit problems today are already less pressing or at least different from 1 or 2 years ago. Anyone who wants progress, therefore, must examine other demands and wishes of the GDR, too. The basic law does not, for example, forbid the statement that the Elbe frontier between Schnackenburg and Lauenburg runs through the center of the river if a further examination of the material shows that this interpretation is also tenable. The basic law does not forbid the personal sovereignty of the GDR being respected in addition to its statehood. And the Basic Law also does not demand that the central registration authority in Salzgitter should continue to exist indefinitely. Its continued existence is increasingly at variance with the level achieved in relations.

Progress in relations between the two German states has become possible because a new Eastern and German policy has been developed under Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and continued and made more specific under Helmut Schmidt. Progress was possible because the GDR leaders, despite all differences and contrasts, are more interested in understanding than confrontation and more interested in a balance of interests than in causing mutual disturbance and harm.

Observers here think that the debate in the Bonn Bundestag shows that none of the parties in the Bundestag can ignore the importance of the GDR in the international arena and its active policy of peace and cooperation, which have again become impressively obvious at the Leipzig fair.

Economics Minister Lambsdorff reported on his talks with Erich Honecker and other GDR public figures. "I went to Leipzig with the expectation," he said, "that good and improving economic relations and contacts continue to form a solid basis for political relations, too, in what is certainly not an easy overall world political climate between East and West. No one should misinterpret the open, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere of the talks. We did not conceal and cover up our different opinions and political contradictions. Berlin also sees that economic ties have ongoing, further-reaching effects which must not, of course, be seen in absolute terms but which make the coexistence of the Federal Republic and the GDR more bearable despite all political differences."

In dealing with economic policy projects a mutual reliability has resulted which is now bearing fruit. "I am realistically confident that in the sphere for which I am responsible there will be further progress. Both sides have meanwhile built a solid basis for this and both sides have the political will to act accordingly."

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

AU151055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [13 March] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Mufleh Rahman Osmany [spelling as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, for the presentation of his credentials.

Ambassador Osmany conveyed greetings from the president, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The partners in the talk agreed that the further development and deepening of the relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bangladesh is in the mutual interest and serves the strengthening of peace in the world.

MITTAG ON TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN MINISTER

LD151602 East Berlin ADN Intenational Service in German 1350 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR, on the basis of existing contractual agreements, is prepared to undertake additional work for the successful development of mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and Egypt. This was emphasized by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag on Thursday in Leipzig in a talk with the Egyptian minister for international investments and cooperation, Dr Wajih Muhammad Shindi. The visit by the Egyptian guest to the GDR, his talks in Berlin and at the Leipzig fair, as well as the agreements and contracts which have been signed, are important steps in the direction of opening up new opportunities for the deepening of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation.

Both politicians expressed their deep concern about the worsening situations in Europe, the Near East, and in other regions of the world, which threaten peace. They noted that the current complicated international situation is also having negative effects on the economic situation of many states. The constructive development of relations between both countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit can contribute to the improvement of the international climate.

Economic Agreement Signed

LD152241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2106 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the GDR and Egyptian governments was signed today. It was also decided to form a joint commission to intensify economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

The agreement was signed by Rolf Kersten, GDR minister for heavy engineering and plant construction, and Dr Wajih Muhammad Shindi, Egyptian minister of international investment and cooperation. They had earlier talked about the further deepening of economic relations between the two countries. They stressed the long-standing cooperation between the GDR and Egypt and noted that favorable conditions existed for expanding all-round cooperation further on a long-term basis.

Minister Shindi also had talks with Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister for general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction; with Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and with Electrical Engineering and Electronics Minister Felix Meier.

SED DELEGATION STARTS TALKS IN FINLAND

AU151025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Helsinki -- On Tuesday [13 March] official talks between the SED and the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] began in the building of the SKP Central Committee.

Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, who is heading the SED delegation, conveyed to Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the SKP and head of the delegation of his party to the negotiations, the cordial and fraternal greetings of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. She reported in detail on the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh SED Central Committee Plenum. Jouko Kajanoja reported on the struggle of his party for the interests of the Finnish workers class and all working people as well as on the preparations for the 20th SKP Congress that will take place in May.

The talks were attended on the Finnish side by General Secretary Arvo Aalto, Politburo member Taisto Sinisalo, and Central Committee Secretary Olavi Poiskolainen.

On Tuesday afternoon, the SED delegation, accompanied by Deputy Mayor Anna-Liisa Hyvonen, toured the Finnish capital. Otto Reinhold had a meeting with social scientists of the SKP.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LEIPZIG

AU151056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Tuesday [13 March] a government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Leipzig to participate in the Leipzig Spring Fair. It was cordially welcomed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, as well as by other prominent figures.

HONECKER GREETINGS PASSED TO WOMEN'S PEACE RALLY

LD101832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Frankfurt/Oder, 10 Mar (ADN) -- A peace rally under the slogan "Women of socialist countries together against NATO missiles, together for peace and socialism" held in Frankfurt/Oder today was the highlight and final event of the traditional three-country meeting of women's organizations of socialist countries on the occasion of International Women's Day. At the rally, which was attended by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, women from the neighboring socialist countries spoke about their organizations' fight for a peaceful future.

Ilse Thiele, chairperson of the GDR Women's organization DFD, affirmed the GDR women's willingness to face up to the greater demands in this the 35th anniversary of the GDR and to use all their knowledge and ability for their socialist fatherland, and for the preservation and safeguarding of peace. With great responsibility for the continued existence of mankind, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had called on states and governments to redirect events again toward limiting the arms race, the development of international cooperation, and detente. "We fervently welcome this call for common sense and good will. We ask of the politicians of the United States and other NATO countries to finally reply positively and to accept the hand that has been extended."

At a friendly gathering, Inge Lange presented to the participants in the three-country meeting cordial greetings from the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker.

SED CC Greetings

AU091100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the women and girls of the GDR of the occasion of International Women's Day 1984:

Dear women and girls: On the occasion of the international fighting day and holiday of women, the SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial greetings and congratulations.

March 8 1984 is a high point in the preparations for the 35th anniversary of our GDR. We have made great achievements in those years. For the first time on German soil, fundamental human rights were implemented in our socialist state which indispensably include equal rights for women. Our party has always worked to ensure that women participate in formulating political, economic, and intellectual-cultural life, utilize the possibilities available in our country for their overall development, and take over new, greater tasks. Thus, women themselves have proved their capacity and creativity. The great sociopolitical program has also contributed to this, as it led to a considerable improvement in the working and living conditions of working mothers and their families.

Our GDR is a state with political stability and economic dynamism. We are continuously pursuing the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. We can do all that because millions of women have full confidence in the policy of our party and actively support it and work for it every day. This is proved by their initiatives in industry and agriculture as well as in all fields of social life. Therefore, they quite rightly enjoy the respect and appreciation of the entire society.

Dear women and girls, we take International Women's Day as an opportunity to cordially thank you for your great and untiring work in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on the path of further shaping our developed socialist society at work, in social life, and in the family".

International Women's Day has always been devoted to the struggle for equal rights, peace, and democracy. Today it is more important than ever before to use all forces to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno which would destroy mankind and to secure peace on a lasting basis. With great personal commitment, the women of our Republic responsibly and with all their initiative support the peace policy of our party and government. It is consistently aimed at implementing the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on the renunciation of the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations. The course of the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO must be resolutely checked and a change for the better must be achieved in international relations.

We are certain that this 8 March will become a great manifestation of our women and girls for peace and socialism, as they express their firm will to work with all their strength for an end to the arms race, for the protection of our socialist home country, and for a happy future for our children and grandchildren. In this struggle, they are most closely and most cordially linked with women in the country of Lenin and in the other states of the socialist community; they support the advance of the forces of the national and social liberation in the world. Their deep solidarity is extended to the women in the liberated countries in their striving for independence, and social and economic progress; it goes to all those who are in the liberation struggle against suppression, fascism, racial discrimination, mass unemployment, hunger, and poverty, and are aiming at achieving a life of social security and peace.

Dear women and girls, our party will continue to direct its attention to ensure that the knowledge, talents, and capacities of women are utilized in the interest of their personal and social development to an even greater extent so that they can even more successfully participate in the further advance of our socialist society as citizens, working people, and mothers. The SED Central Committee wishes you all the best for our joint work as well as health and well-being for you, your children and families.

HONECKER, OTHERS MARK GROTEWOHL BIRTHDAY

AU122034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Mar 84 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday [9 March] a wreath-laying ceremony of the party and state leadership of the GDR in the memorial place of the socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde was devoted to Otto Grotewohl's 90th birthday. At his tomb Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, as well as other members of the party and state leadership laid wreaths and flower bouquets together with Otto Grotewohl's son, Hans." The ceremony was attended, along with Erich Honecker, by the members of the Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, and Erich Mielke; by the Politburo candidate members Werner Jarowinsky, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, and Gerhard Schuerer, as well as by other leading prominent figures from the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front.

HONECKER'S CONDOLENCES ON NIEMOELLER DEATH

LD081628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED CC and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, has sent a letter to Sibylle Niemoeller expressing his condolences on the death of Martin Niemoeller.

With deep sympathy I heard the news of the death of your husband, the respected church president Martin Niemoeller, the letter says. This completes the life of a great figure in the worldwide movement for peace, humanism and understanding between peoples. We will always remember his steadfastness in the face of the fascist rule of violence, his resolute and unflinching stance in the concentration camps Sachsenhausen and Dachau. For innumerable German anti-fascists his name was, is, and will remain a symbol of solidarity in the struggle against fascism and war across differences in philosophy and religious beliefs.

His work for the preservation and securing of world peace, which was sustained by high ethical commitment, also won him many friends in the GDR, where the legacy of all honest anti-fascists has been fulfilled.

U.S. ACCOUNTS OF DYING FORESTS 'PURE INVENTIONS'

AU121354 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Statements in a report of the American news agency AP according to which "the dying of forests is most advanced in the GDR" are pure inventions. These statements allegedly come from a study of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. The GDR has supplied no information for such a study. In the GDR comprehensive measures are being taken to preserve and protect the forests. This is done by proper care and reforestation work. The relevant international organizations are constantly informed about these measures by the GDR authorities.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MONGOLIA -- On 1 March Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received for a friendly talk Puntsagiyin Jasray, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission. They discussed further implementation of the tasks laid down by the chairmen of the GDR and Mongolian Councils of Ministers to develop economic relations. The partners in the talks praised the high level of cooperation between the two countries and discussed measures for coordinating the 1986-90 5-year plans so as to intensify and increase production and the mutual exchange of goods. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ZAIRE -- On 2 March Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister of foreign trade, had talks on the further development of economic and trade relations between the GDR and Zaire with the Zairian state secretaries for international cooperation and foreign trade, Lengema and Donge. He also met with Bemba, president of the National Zairian Association of Entrepreneurs and had talks with leading representatives of the Chamber of Foreign Trade and other enterprises. In the talks it was agreed that there are good possibilities for further developing economic and trade relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3/4 Mar 84 p 5 AU]

TALKS WITH JAPANESE ENTERPRISE -- On 6 March Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee and state secretary, and Rolf Dersten, minister for heavy machine construction and installation construction, received a delegation of the Mitsubishi group headed by Masao Kanamori, president of the Mitsubishi Corporation and member of the executive board of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd, for a talk on the further expansion of relations between combines and foreign trade enterprises of the GDR and parts of the Mitsubishi group. Kanamori stressed the great interest of his corporation in deepening cooperation and praised the level of cooperation achieved in the past 2 years. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Mar 84 p 1 AU]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH ITALY -- On Sunday [11 March] the seventh session of the mixed commission of the Governments of the GDR and the Italian Republic concluded with the signing of a protocol and a joint work program for 1984-85. The protocol was signed for the GDR by Dr Kurt Fenske, deputy minister of foreign trade, and for Italy by Dr Bruno Corti, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his visit to the GDR, Dr Bruno Corti met with Peter Krause, state secretary in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Processing Machinery Building; with Dr Horst Weihs, deputy minister of chemical industry; and with other leading personalities of the GDR's economic life. Practical steps to implement the agreements on developing economic relations were discussed during the talks, which were also attended by Dr Carlo Alberti, Italian ambassador to the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 84 p 7 AU]

AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITY COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Vienna, 8 Mar (ADN) -- The first agreement about direct cooperation between universities in the GDR and Austria was concluded in Vienna Thursday. The rectors of the Berlin Humboldt University and the University of Vienna, Professor Doctor Hans Tuppy, signed the document, which is valid for 5 years and provides among other things for the exchange of scientists and joint scientific events. A working plan for the years 1984 and 1985 was agreed on to implement the agreement. Professor Doctor Helmut Klein, who is in the Austrian capital at the invitation of his Viennese counterpart, was also received for talks by the general secretary in the Foreign Ministry, Doctor Gerald Hinteregger. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 8 Mar 84 LD]

FRG YOUTH OFFICIAL VISITS -- On Wednesday [7 March] Guenter Bohn, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received in Berlin for talks Christa Rufer, federal chairman of the Youth Department of the Workers Welfare Organization in the FRG. Central to the exchange of views was the responsibility of both youth organizations for securing peace. The interlocutors stated in unison that halting the arms race and limiting and reducing armaments, particularly in the nuclear field, must be solved as the most pressing problem of our time. They stressed the basic concern of their respective associations to actively support all this in the worldwide peace movement. Christa Rufer pointed out that the Youth Department of the Workers Welfare Organization, a component of the FRG peace movement, regards it as its task to make people aware through multifaceted actions of the interconnection between arms policy and the dismantling of social benefits. Christa Rufer headed a delegation which paid a study visit to the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH CSSR -- At the Leipzig fair, GDR foreign trade enterprises and their Czechoslovak counterparts agreed on the import of electronic components as well as on mutual deliveries of chemical products. These contracts total almost R40 million overall. Other contracts were concluded with firms from the USSR, Poland, the FRG, Canada, France, and numerous other countries. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 15 Mar 84 LD]

OIL CONTRACT WITH USSR -- An agreement on deliveries of Soviet oil to the GDR in 1984 was signed in Moscow on Wednesday [7 March] by Werner Frohn, director general of the Schwedt Petrochemical VEB Combine, and Vladimir Morosov, director general of the Soyuznefteksport All-Union Association. The agreement provides for the delivery of 17.08 million tons of oil. Dr Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, attended the signing. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Mar 84 p 1 AU]

POLISH WRITER'S UNION AGREEMENT -- The writers' unions of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic agreed in Berlin on their cooperation for 1984. The agreement signed today provides i.e. for the participation of Polish authors in an Anna Seghers colloquium and an international children and youth books seminar in the GDR. GDR writers will be attending the traditional Warsaw autumn of poetry and events marking the 90th anniversary of the birth of Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 8 Mar 84 LD]

JOURNALIST IN BEIJING -- The chairman of the Union of Journalists of the GDR, Eberhard Heinrich, had a meeting in Beijing today with the vice-chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association and editor in chief of RENMIN RIBAO, Qin Chuan. They exchanged experiences from political, ideological, and journalistic work. Both sides praised the standard of relations between their associationa and spoke in favor of their further expansion. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Mar 84 LD]

SWAPO MEMBERS TRAINED, TREATED -- On 8 March 60 members of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] from Namibia arrived in the GDR for vocational training, and eight came for medical treatment. On the plane there were also seven injured members of the African National Congress and five injured Angolan citizens. They were welcomed by representatives of the GDR Solidarity Committee at whose invitation they have come to the GDR. On the flight to Luanda, the plane had Namibian youth on board who had concluded 3 years of technical training in the GDR. At present, 600 members of SWAPO are in the GDR for training purposes. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR -- On Monday [5 March] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for the presentation of his credentials Filoteo Samaniego Salazar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST TO HOST LUTHERAN WORLD CONFERENCE

WA091330 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 2 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] The next international conference of the Lutheran World Federation will be held in Budapest between July 22 and Aug 5. It will be the first time in the history of the federation, formed in 1947 and headquartered in Geneva, that one of its international sextennial conference will be held in the capital of a socialist country.

On Thursday, Zoltan Kaldy, the presidential bishop of the Hungarian Evangelical Church, held a press conference in the Hungarian Press Building for the domestic media to inform them about the preparations. He said that 97 member-congregations representing 54 million believers will attend the conference with the motto "In Jesus -- our hope for the world." Between 1000-1100 foreign visitors -- delegates, observers, advisers, and experts -- are expected to attend the 2-week conference which will be held in the Budapest Sports Arena. The World Federation Executive Committee will report at the conference about the activities of the church since the last conference. The Hungarian Evangelical Church, with almost half a million believers, will introduce itself as the host.

The World Federation will hold 26 plenary sessions to discuss three themes during the Budapest meeting. A further 26 conference groups will take up some 13 additional topics. The congregational delegations at the world conference will democratically determined resolutions will decide the congregational and political activities of the Evangelical Church for the next 6 years.

At the press conference, Zoltan Kaldy pointed out the effective help that his church has received from the State Office for Church Affairs and the Hungarian state in organizing this conference, which will require enormous energies. The conference, in the spirit of ecumenicalism, will also be attended by representatives of the world's largest religions as well as the leaders of the Hungarian churches. It will attract tens of thousands of tourists to our country this summer. The conference organizers, with the help of tourist offices, will organize various programs for their benefit, with the knowledge that the Lutheran World Federation can create the conditions for a many-sided dialogue in the present difficult international and economic situation in addition to giving the opportunity for them to become familiar with our country.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD160055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Gabor Bankuti report]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has informed the Council of Ministers about the friendly visit to Hungary by CSSR Premier Strougal. The members of the government then heard a report by the chairman of the National Planning Office about the implementation of the 1983 plan. Accordingly, they assigned further tasks to the directing organs. Following this, they discussed the investigations by the financial organs and by the people's control committees.

The Government concluded that as a result of the tolerant attitude toward those who breach economic discipline and of inadequate internal controls, the people's economy is suffering losses. Therefore, the government ordered the directing organs to take appropriate measures to rectify these shortcomings, and to punish negligence and violations. The Council of Ministers also concluded that the recommendations of the People's Control Commission inspectors had helped to complete tasks on time and that their recommendations must be utilized by every local organ. Nothing new is raised in these reports. The issues are those everybody experiences at his work place and in his surroundings. These were only summed up by the inspectors in the interest of learning from them.

The conclusion is that there has been progress, but that this progress could have been greater. For example, the transformation of the machine industry is slow; delivery dates are not kept. The competitiveness of machine industry on foreign markets is reduced by the fact that our machines or parts are too large. Sometimes the casts are 1 and 1/2 times larger than necessary. This excess then must be cut off, which is not only a loss of energy but of working time as well, not to mention the higher cost involved. Therefore, it is difficult to remain competitive on foreign markets.

A resolution has been passed and a program already exists to eliminate all of these problems; but despite this there are frequent shortages of materials. There are several reasons for this. It is partly due to the fact that many enterprises do not meet their contracts on time, and partly to the fact that the purchase of imported materials requires approval. The problem is not the import licenses themselves but is the result of the quantity of bureaucratic red tape involved in issuing them. On more than one occasion both production and marketing have suffered. However, there are just as many problems with domestic products. As a result of the omnipotent economic regulations, the producers profit if they sell their products abroad in an unprocessed form, instead of turning them over to their Hungarian partners who could export them as finished goods, bringing more profits to the country. The problem of the 1 May Clothing Factory is an example. It has not received materials from two reputable leather factories, or rather, leather industrial enterprises, despite the fact that this enterprise makes rather good deals abroad.

Investigations in agriculture found that in the individual agricultural production systems, or economic associations, the participants were unable to achieve expected results. It is true that their average production had increased but so had production costs. In fact, on occasions the latter grew in excess of the former. In many agricultural concerns leased production machinery became worn out, but the concerns could not account in the books for this kind of deterioration. As a result of the reasons already mentioned, they had no money to replace the machines.

The investigation also found that fertilizers took too long to reach the agricultural concerns and it intends to improve this. It was also discovered that FUESZERT [state retail grocery] enterprises had reduced food supplies as a result of which the AFESZ [general consumer and marketing cooperatives] shops incurred substantial extra costs in ensuring adequate supplies to the villages. In connection with ZOELDERT [vegetable and fruit marketing] enterprises it was noted that their contracts are a little one-sided, for if the producers do not meet their commitments there are no consequences, while if they deliver above the contracted amount, the ZOELDERT is obligated to accept it. At the same time, however, on more than one occasion, prices fixed in the contracts sometimes hardly cover costs.

It is interesting to note, and at the same time proves to what extent things depend on management, that of almost 400 enterprises investigated in which there has been a change in management in the past 2 or 3 years, the results are more favorable than in the people's economy as a whole.

On more than one occasion, investigators met irregular accounting, although in a large number of cases the irregularities were not intentional. They were caused primarily by the complex nature of regulations governing accounting procedures, and it is becoming harder and harder to keep abreast of the growing number of regulations. Furthermore, there is a rather large turnover of financial experts.

Regarding prices, it was noted that the pricing work of enterprises had not reached the required level. Free prices, in more than one place, were fixed "freely". The market is not yet capable of regulating occasionally high prices, in other words, competition does not yet exist which would force enterprises to lower their prices rather than raise them.

I should single out a few things from the report by the inspectors of the People's Control Commission as well. One of these is that the purchase of licenses that are not beneficial or necessary has been reduced. The other issue is connected with home building. In the settlements that were singled out, the shortage of plots has become widespread. The price for a lease on a long-term communal plot often reaches the price of private plots. In Budapest, in the past 4 years the number of private plots sold was nearly 20 times larger than that of private plots rented.

The conditions of supply in daytime school care are inadequate; and the people's inspectors also stated that although it can now be ascertained to what extent the number of secondary schoolchildren will grow, there is no evidence that local efforts to plan the construction of necessary classrooms are being made. As I have already mentioned, the government has decided to make use of these experiences and of those detailed here, and also to eliminate shortcomings as well as bring the negligent to account.

NATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO MINISTER EXECUTED IN 1949

TV Recounts Rajk's Life

LD082322 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The course of his life was virtually incompatible with the circumstances of his death. The accusations fabricated against him meant an overture to the show trials (koncepcios perek). Laszlo Rajk would now be 75 years old. He was scarcely 40 when the Rakosiites executed him.

Laszlo Rajk was born in Szekelyudvarhely. His father, who was a master shoemaker, raised 12 children, apart from him. Life as a member of this large family led him to many places. Laszlo, who was intelligent, mobile and very talented, studied to be a teacher, specializing in Hungarian and French. During his university years he became acquainted with left-wing movements. In 1931 he became a member of the Communist Party. I am a revolutionary not because I am a party member, but I am a party member because I am a revolutionary; I am linked to my party not by a signed contract, but by my conviction, Laszlo Rajk professed.

In the thirties he could not count on a job as teacher: he worked as a [word indistinct] mechanic. He was one of the organizers of the 1935 construction workers' strike. After several arrests, he was a party worker abroad. He acted as a political worker on the side of the republic in Czechoslovakia, and then in the Spanish Civil War. During World War II he again did illegal work in the movement here at home. In 1944, a further arrest took place; he was dragged toward Dachau, but he managed to escape, together with his 30 companions.

In liberated Hungary he was party secretary of Budapest, then minister of internal affairs, and later minister of foreign affairs.

He was considered to be a strong-handed leader, but he never allowed his office to be used as a tool of vengeance. However, his life was extinguished by the leadership that was blinded by mistrust and abused power.

His death was not in vain. We have learned from it that the only people worthy of positions of power are those who never use it uninhibitedly for [word indistinct] factional interests.

The 65-year-old history of the Hungarian communist movement has many glorious and also a good number of painful chapters. Perhaps the most tragic of the latter is that of 1949, when 40-year-old Laszlo Rajk and many of his associates were executed, abusing the name of socialism. For the Hungarian party, these are unforgettable lessons, and with all certainty will be so forever. The MSZMP has drawn the lessons for all time. The methods that violate the law are self-destructive, distort the essence of socialism, and can never be repeated.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD081529 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] A wreath-laying ceremony has taken place in the pantheon of the workers' movement at the Imre Mezo Street Cemetery [in Budapest]. Wreaths were laid on the grave of Laszlo Rajk, an outstanding personality of the Hungarian and international workers' movement, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of his birth.

On behalf of the Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy and Gyula Kallai placed flowers of remembrance. The Foreign Ministry was represented by Peter Varkonyi and representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, of KISZ [Communist Youth League], and of the Association of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists, also placed wreaths.

Flowers of respect and remembrance were placed on Laszlo Rajk's grave by members of his family and by his former comrades-in-arms. A wreath-laying ceremony was also held at Laszlo Rajk's commemorative plaque in the 13th District of Budapest.

Press Tribute to Rajk

LD081134 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI) -- All Hungarian dailies published on Thursday commemorate the 75th anniversary of the birth of Laszlo Rajk, an outstanding personality of the domestic and international workers' movement, paying tribute to his exciting political career as a communist.

NEPSZABADSAG says, "in March 1946, as interior minister, he was one of the most popular communists and an influential, much-respected politician. As a strong-willed minister, he showed understanding toward misled average people but was relentless toward enemies. His ministry had a decisive role in consolidating the power positions of the working class and the party.

"After he came to head the Foreign Ministry in August 1984, he continued to follow the party's political line. Rajk's positions began to weaken in parallel with the gradual worsening of the conditions for the implementation of the party programme elaborated in mid-1948.

In the second half of 1948, the party's policy saw a dogmatic-sectarian turn, and the cult of personality emerged around Rakosi. War hysteria came to prevail in international life, and a wave of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism swept over the European political field.... On October 15, 1949 Laszlo Rajk was executed."

NEPSZABADSAG says, "It is cold comfort that his innocence was recognized in the mid-1950's, and history served him justice, cleared him of past aspersions, and restored his fame as an outstanding personality of the domestic and international workers' movement. Learning from the lesson of the Rajk trial and the cult of the personality, the HSWP has created a system of institutional guarantees to prevent similar cragedies."

At the end of a lengthy article, MAGYAR HIRLAP says, "Rajk's life, class-committed attitude and rich political career may serve as an example for future generations."

MAGYAR NEMZET points out, "from October 1937 to February 1939 Laszlo Rajk fought in the Army of the People's Republic in Spain against Franco's soldiers and international fascism."

NEPSZAVA: "The honour and fame of Laszlo Rajk has been restored, and his revolutionary deeds and true humanity are being faithfully remembered by the communist movement."

BRIEFS

NEW PEACE COUNCIL OFFICIALS -- The National Peace Council held a meeting in Budapest on 27 February that was addressed by its secretary general, Barna Sarkadi Nagy, and by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros. With recognition of his merits and retention of his membership in the Peace Council and its presidium, the organization has relieved Barna Sarkadi Nagy, who has been appointed deputy chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, of his position as its secretary general. Miklos Barabas has been elected the new secretary general of the National Peace Council, and the council has confirmed a previous decision of the executive presidium electing Istvan Fodor secretary of the National Peace Council. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Feb 84 p 4 AU]

NEW DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER -- Budapest: The government has appointed a new deputy minister of agriculture and food in the person of Ferenc Szabo. Up until now the new deputy minister was the head of the ministry's Plan Management Affairs Main Department. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Mar 84 LD]

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH GDR -- Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- Economic and commercial contacts between Hungary and the German Democratic Republic have been developing dynamically. The GDR is Hungary's second most important trading partner after the Soviet Union. In 1983 bilateral trade turnover was 8-9 percent bigger than a year earlier and hit 1,660 million roubles. Products made under cooperation and specialization arrangements account for a quarter of the turnover. The GDR is a regular customer of Hungarian food and engineering products. Hungarian export is planned to increase to 845 million roubles and import to GDR 882 million roubles in 1984. Hungarian companies exhibit goods on 3,600 square metres at the recently opened Leipzig international fair, an important forum of bilateral trade. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 12 Mar 84 LD]

BULGARIAN, CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS RECEIVED

LD132117 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] There are good prospects for exceeding the trade figures fixed for this year between Poland and Bulgaria. This was ascertained at the meeting of co-chairman of the Polish-Bulgarian Economic Cooperation Commission, Deputy Premiere Janusz Obodowski and Andrey Lukanov. In the course of the talks a great deal of attention was devoted to the contracts and agreements on specialization and coproduction now being prepared. These include the shipbuilding industry.

Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov was received today by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The current and future development of relations between the two states was discussed. In particular, problems concerning economic co-operation. Wojciech Jaruzelski also received Czechoslovak Minister of Internal Affairs Vratislav Vajnar who is staying in Poland on an official visit. The meeting was attended by the Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD132146 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the cochairman of the Polish-Bulgarian Economic Cooperation Commission, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic Andrey Lukanov and Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, took place in Warsaw. The meeting has analysed the state of the implementation of the decisions adopted at 21st session of the commission. An agreement aimed at ensuring full achievement of targets was reached. In the office of the Council of Ministers a Polish-Bulgarian document of the decisions adopted by the meeting was signed.

TV news has obtained statements by Deputy Premiers Andrey Lukanov and Janusz Obodowski: [Begin recording of voice in Bulgarian and superimposed Polish translation] I should like to stress that this document is based on many years worth of traditional contacts between our countries and nations and also on advantageous results of the cooperation achieved in the course of the past few difficult years. Most important is the fact that we have prevented a regression in our contacts during those years. In fact, the opposite has been the case: They continued to expand. No doubt the outlined prospects we worked out will lead to a considerable development of our cooperation in such domains as the engineering industry, electronics, consumer goods, light industry, radio-electronics, radio-technology, as well as tourism, which is of mutual interest. In addition the cooperation encompasses agriculture and the food sector. At the meeting we have signed not only the main intergovernmental agreement but in addition our colleagues from branch ministries have signed a number of agreements connected with specialization and coproduction in many sectors of industry. The coproduction section plays a small part in overall trade based on cooperation and specialization, about one-sixth of all such trade. We hope to make progress here and in the course of the next few years we hope to succeed in multiplying this cooperation. It may sound optimistic to say "to multiply" but such are the opportunities. [end recording]

PREVIEW OF PZPR NATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

LD151522 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 15 March -- A national conference of the delegates who were elected for the Extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress is opening its three-day debates here tomorrow morning.

The conference, called up under a resolution of the 15th PUMP CC plenary meeting, comes as the realization of a PUMP statutes provision adopted at the 9th congress. Under the 15th PUMP CC Plenum resolution the conference's agenda includes report by the PUMP CC Political Bureau, a government report, a discussion, and adoption of conference documents.

The Central Committee will table six documents at the conference: a "Report on the Work of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the CC Secretariat and CC Commissions," a "Report on the Implementation of the Extraordinary 9th PUMP Congress Resolutions," a "Report on the Implementation of the Proposals Put Forth During the 9th Congress," a draft of the PUMP ideological-and-programmatic declaration "What We Are Fighting for, Where We Are Heading for," materials for discussion on a long-term PUMP programme, and draft regulations for the election of PUMP delegates, authorities and organs of control. The delegates will also hear reports of the 9th PUMP Congress Commission of Appeal, the Central Audit Commission and the Central Commsion of Party Control on their work after the 9th congress.

(By PAP journalist)

The significance of the analysis of the implementation of the 9th congress programme, to be made by PUMP delegates for the next three days, is of key importance for further party actions in the sphere of the realization of its leading role in society and the state, for the determination of efforts at more effective overcoming of the still existing weaknesses, shortcomings, and barriers to the struggle against the effects of the crisis.

The National Conference of PUMP Delegates crowns the recent report-election campaign held in party organizations up to the voivodship (provincial) level. The conclusions drawn from this campaign will find their reflection at the conference, so that the guidelines to be adopted at the conference serve fuller utilization of the still existing vast back-ups and faster accomplishment of the goals formulated by the 9th congress.

One can hardly ignore the substantive, genuinely working dimension of preparations for the conference, which testifies to the fundamental transformations in the way of carrying out the party's leading role, in the style of functioning of its links and authorities tuned, first and foremost, to the aspirations and needs of the working class in accordance with the 9th congress line, with the Leninist norms of in-party life.

The working class voice of the delegates will have a special ranking during this conference.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH CONFERENCE DELEGATES

LD152255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] On the eve of the PZPR National Conference a meeting of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense with delegates representing party organizations from all military districts, various types of armed forces, and from central institutions has been held in Warsaw. General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, took part in the meeting.

POREBSKI VIEWS ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

For an article by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, entitled "Mobilizing Efforts," published in the 13 March PRAVDA First Edition on page 4, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GLEMP INTERVIEWED IN ROME ON ROLE OF CHURCH

AU141517 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Interview given by Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp to Austrian radio reporter Hans Jakob Stehle in Rome; date not given; Glemp's answers recorded in Polish fading into translation]

[Text] [Stehle] Mr Cardinal Primate, while you were traveling in South America and for 3 weeks visited the Poles in Brazil and Argentina and also acquainted yourself with the Latin American crisis, the crisis in Poland generated more controversies, both with and within the Church. There was also criticism of some of your statements as they were reported from South America.

[Glemp] There even was a headline in a newspaper stating that Glemp criticized Walesa, and the item itself continued to the effect that Glemp praises Walesa. My attitude toward Walesa has not changed.

[Stehle] In an interview that was published in a Polish Church paper, you even referred to the need to develop a specific theology of liberation for Poland. But does this not also require in a certain sense a political-social commitment vis-a-vis those in power?

[Glemp] Of course. A great deal depends on that. This is why this theology cannot be at all detached from the social dimension; it strives to overcome evil by means of good. It proclaims the superiority of the spirit over the matter, the superiority of humanism over technology, the priority of human enrichment over material enrichment. This is a general teaching of the Church but it falls on particularly fertile soil in Poland. It implies a rebuff to the errors of both capitalism and materialism. A civilization of love could evolve out of this in the future, and this is not at all a utopia but the goal to which our theology of liberation is patiently and laboriously aspiring.

[Stehle] But would this not also require a change of the social and political structures, or at least their thorough reform, and does this not exceed the possibilities and authority of the Church?

[Glemp] The Church does influence structural changes in an evolutionary but not in a revolutionary sense, and such a civilization of love could some time also reshape the structures and make them better and more just.

[Stehle] But was this not what the renewal movement, which spawned Solidarity, ultimately aspired to?

[Glemp] Solidarity, understood in an idealistic manner, achieved a great deal in this field because it established links of sympathy with fellow man and confidence in him. Today it is necessary to discuss Solidarity objectively. There is today, on the one hand, only merciless criticism and, on the other, only blind apologies and justifications. But Solidarity emerged at a tremendously difficult moment. An accurate historical analysis is necessary to realize how things really were at that time. Solidarity's ideal lacked the appropriate psychic-social subsoil for asserting itself. But it remains wide awake as an ardent desire.

[Sthele] Was not the political infrastructure lacking as well?

[Glemp] There also was a political dimension. But I am concerned here with the implementation of those theological ideals that Solidarity also espouse. The people were psychologically not prepared for this. There were far too many conflicts; in addition, there were the political circumstances.

[Stehle] Whenever circumstances in the history of Poland have been difficult or catastrophic, the Church assumed some sort of a leading role in the nation. Could the Church play such a part even today?

[Glemp] This is the very significance of a liberation theology Polish-style, that is aimed at social justice, at defending the rights of people and of the workers, because at the same time it is also in harmony with genuine patriotism.

[Stehle] But precisely this patriotism of the Church -- has it not become something questionable for some Poles because in their eyes the Church is not discharging its national-political function as they desire?

[Glemp] There is a crisis among some people who have lost confidence in the future or cherished false ideas. Precisely because our patriotism, if understood correctly, is of a religious nature it opens up to other nations, last but not least, also to our neighbors. Certainly, sometimes the Church, as Cardinal Wyszynski put it, must temporarily and vicariously assume some social tasks to defend the nation.

[Stehle] A political role, after all?

[Glemp] Yes, but in doing so it must remain independent of the political forces because otherwise it would become one of the conflicting parties.

[Stehle] Does this imply remaining neutral or assuming the part of an umpire?

[Glemp] It is the task of the Church to unite those who are disunited. This is why it can commit itself neither to opposition nor to collaboration in a political sense. The Church must reserve for itself the freedom to resist evil and to support good, regardless of which side one or the other are found.

[Stehle] This may apply to the hierarchy and the clergy, but things may look different for the laymen, the Catholic citizens.

[Glemp] Naturally, priests must keep further away from the hot bricks of everyday life. If I, for example, have freed a priest from the pressure of a group of people who only wanted to hear one type of a sermon from him, then this was done for the benefit of that priest and also of the ministry in that particular parish. The Catholic laymen, however, can commit themselves in public life to the extent this public life agrees with their religious and civic conscience. Sometimes conflicts of conscience develop, the origin of which is found in a social structure whose ideology conflicts with Church doctrine and which does not permit any pluralism in the Western sense. And yet not all is bad in that structure. We know well that political and social structures can change under the influence of the people who are living and working amidst these structures. It is the task of Catholic laymen to impart their spirit to these structures.

[Stehle] Is this possible in the case of present-day Poland without instilling the fear in the structure, that is the regime -- as happened in 1981 -- that attempts are made to eliminate it altogether?

[Glemp] Cardinal Wyszynski once stated very wisely that communism in Poland is not a mere transitory, short-term phenomenon. This is why the Church is duty-bound to conduct a dialogue with the government without, however, abandoning its own principles.

[Stehle] When you, Mr Cardinal, are speaking with General Jaruzelski, is he for you only a representative of that particular communism in Poland?

[Glemp] First and foremost I speak with him as a Pole, a Pole who rules this country, but does so under certain circumstances and preconditions. Being Poles we have many things in common. Nor do we hide from each other the fundamental differences between us.

[Stehle] Your Eminence, your talks, your efforts at mediation before and after the period of martial law in Poland have failed to lead to that social treaty, to that national reconciliation for which the Episcopate and particularly the Social Council of the Primate had submitted such precise proposals in 1982.

[Glemp] This was not only due to the political circumstances but also to the high degree of emotional involvement with which social conflicts are always fought. In most cases both sides charge each other with lack of concessions and readiness for compromise. This is why I personally no longer refer to reconciliation in order not to be misunderstood. One must now, so to speak, start with peaceful coexistence, and this is the lowest grade of social living together.

[Stehle] Hence only a living side by side of those that rule and those who are ruled -- no living together?

[Glemp] No, it is more. Coexistence does not exclude dialogue. Even though the ideological rift is deep, a dialogue is necessary for the existence of the state. It can lead to a minimum of trust between the state power and the citizens but this is a difficult, protracted procedure that is also being hampered by that rift in the concepts of the world which cannot be bridged with mere slogans. Thus the removal of the crosses from classrooms for the sake of legal provisions and the subsequent protest evince the embitterment of the people, evince how deeply this rift is being felt and how an excessively consistent separation between the Church and state sometimes turns into some sort of a vivisection, an interference in something that is very much alive. It is a typical example of how even a formally correct interpretation of legal stipulations can lead to a false application to Polish reality and to its state of consciousness.

[Stehle] From this also stems the significance that an agreement on understanding between the Church and state may acquire for the overall situation in the country.

[Glemp] As we see it, what is involved is the legal adjustment of the status of the Church in Poland, its recognition as a personality of public law, and also the legal entity of the dioceses, parishes, seminaries, and some Church organizations. We believe that such an agreement on understanding can be followed by the establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See. But this agreement is not a prerequisite for this. It could be concluded even in March.

[Stehle] It would not be the first attempt of such a nature. Just as in the agreements of 1950 and 1956 some observers even today are linking this with speculations that Poland's Church and its primate could also mediate between the Vatican and other East European countries.

[Glemp] I see only minimal chances for this. As the Church in Poland we must -- as it was formulated by the council and also by Cardinal Wyszynski -- fulfill our mission independently of the existing social system. This is why Cardinal Wyszynski was always ready for dialogue with the state and the workers movement. He also taught us that whatever the Church hierarchy is doing in this spirit is tantamount to service to the believing people. At his second pilgrimage the holy father also spoke with the state power in Poland openly and without complexes.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 6 MARCH NEWS CONFERENCE

AU141548 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA Polish 12 Mar 84 p 4

["Transcript" of news conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban to foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 6 March]

[Excerpts] Renata Marsch, DPA: Mr Minister, how are we to construe the statement you made on 14 February concerning work on a law on Church-state relations in the light of the fact that a draft law on these relations has been agreed on after over 30 meetings of the joint Government-Episcopate Commission? Does your reference to relations with the Church mean that this project, which has already been agreed on with Catholic Church representatives, will be rejected? And will this not put a question mark over the establishment of diplomatic relations between People's Poland and the Vatican?

Urban: You have succeeded in pushing me against the wall, because I made a mistake. The topic was and continues to be a law governing the status of the Catholic Church exclusively. My mistake arose from the fact that there have also been drafts for a wider law.

J. Kafarski, AFP: In connection with the question by my DPA colleague Mrs Renata Marsch could you tell us what stage talks on the subject of the Church's status have reached and whether the law on it has already been worked out?

Urban: The law has been worked out by experts. The next step will be a discussion on it by the joint commission.

Renata Marsch, DPA: Has there been any progress in establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican, because it seems that things have somehow not been proceeding smoothly?

Urban: Nothing has changed in this matter. Quite simply, relations between Poland and the Vatican are being developed; however, we have not noted any definite progress in this issue.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: A note on behalf of the Warsaw Pact has been sent to embassies of Western countries containing a proposal by the Warsaw Pact states to reduce military expenditures. This reduction would take place both in the NATO bloc and in the Warsaw Pact countries. Could you comment on this, and also tell us what percentage of the Polish budget goes on armaments?

Urban: We have already published this information. I do not remember right now exactly how much we spend; it is four point something percent, but I do not remember the decimal figure. I cannot comment on the events you ask about because I am not yet acquainted with the note.

REUTER correspondent: What is the Polish Government's view of the latest UN report on the observance of human rights in Poland and what is the latest news on the trial of the Social Self-Defense Committee leaders?

Urban: I still do not know the contents of this report. In any case, Poland is against the working out of any reports concerning its internal affairs.

Concerning the second question, I can only say that I have no new information on this trial.

Sylvia Odoriz: Could you tell us, what are the charges against Father Malkowski, whose apartment was searched last week?

Urban: His apartment was searched in connection with investigations concerning other persons. However, handwritten texts of sermons containing political subject matter were confiscated during the search. By the way, these sermons have already been preached in churches around the country. They have been printed in illegal journals, for example in SLOWO PODZIEMNE. Investigation has revealed that Father Stanislaw Malkowski wrote the texts. It has been further established that he is probably involved in printing and distributing illegal literature, and also that he conceals printing equipment in his apartment. The Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs therefore asked the prosecutor's office to issue a search warrant for Father Malkowski's apartment. The voivodship prosecutor's office did issue such a search warrant, and the apartment was searched on 1 March. Father Malkowski, who was in at the time, refused to open the door. Since requests to do so proved ineffective, the door was forced open, and the militia functionaries entered the apartment and commenced the search. This is in accordance with the law, because after all, refusal to open the door may interfere with activities ordered by the prosecutor. A large amount of illegal literature was seized, 56 items exactly. What more can I say? During the search of Father Malkowski's apartment, three Western correspondents arrived on the scene. Their identities were checked and they were asked to leave. Father Malkowski has made a statement that he has nothing against the fact that the door was forced in order to gain access to his apartment. He refused to sign the relevant document, giving as a reason the fact that he was not able to contact the bishop's office. The document was signed by a witness taking part in the search. Father Malkowski was summoned to another hearing, after which he was released. I mean, he was taken to the Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs, after which he was handed a summons for another hearing. That is all.

Charles Gans, Chicago SUN TIMES: The article which Nowomiejski wrote and which was widely published in the press also includes the issue of last year's break-in at St Martins Church. Could you tell me in all certainty if the persons who broke into St Martin's Church are, or rather were, working for the Polish authorities? I am also concerned with the government's version of the incident at St Martins.

Jerzy Urban: There is no government version of this because the government as such does not pursue this kind of operation. However, no one broke into that church. What happened was simply that a group of militia functionaries, or perhaps a group from the security services -- I do not know which -- in any case, a group of plainclothes functionaries from the security services entered the garden by the church monastery while in pursuit of a group of people who had been violating the law in the streets. So I am confirming the fact that they were functionaries of the security services, not that there was any doubt of that whatsoever.

Bryan Brumley, AP: I believe that I did not fully understand your reply on the subjects of Father Malkowski. Will he have charges brought against him as a result of the search that was made for proof of some kind of illegal activities?

Jerzy Urban: This will depend on the results of the investigation. At the moment, he has been charged and investigations are being made into his case, and it will only be on the basis of the investigation that a given person will or will not be charged.

Bryan Brumley: On the basis of which accusations is the investigation being carried out?

Jerzy Urban: I can only give you the accusations that have been made in relation to those who were connected with the search that was made of Father Malkowski's apartment -- that is, in connection with Article 278, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, in connection with the Article 282 of the Penal Code, in connection with Article 270, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and in connection with Article 273, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code.

However, I have nothing in my notes on the legal basis of the investigations that are being carried out against Father Malkowski. I can provide you with supplementary information on this.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I wanted to ask about the prison hunger strikes by political prisoners and about the state of Mr Palubicki's health?

Jerzy Urban: Janusz Palubicki is in an internal ward of the Wroclaw prison hospital where he is assured of receiving medical treatment day and night. There are no fears for his health. He is being fed by tube twice a day, as he is refusing to take food. His current weight is 51.9 kg. He is gaining weight, and, if my calculatins are correct, he has gained 3 kg compared to his lowest weight. At the moment, he is not having any heart trouble, and his life is not in any immediate danger; he saw a consultant on 23 February at the cardiological clinic of the Wroclaw Medical Academy. About Palubicki, I would like to say I have had reports that the French press reported that Palubicki is in is death throes. This is a complete lie. Contrary to reports by the Western press, there has been no recorded refusal of meals by any of the prisoners at the Strzelin and Leczycz prisons since the beginning of February.

Bryan Brumley: Could you give me a more accurate description of the way in which Mr Palubicki is being fed?

Jerzy Urban: Please ask the doctors about this.

REUTER correspondent: How is it possible that a man who has been refusing to eat has gained 3 kg?

Jerzy Urban: Because he is being given meals with a high caloric content.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: Is the government continuing with its decision not to grant these prisoners the status of political prisoners?

Jerzy Urban: The government has not considered this issue at all because it believes that the principles that were mapped out by the Ministry of Justice are sufficient and correct, principles that assume that -- first, none of the people who have been sentenced by the courts for politically motivated offences are obliged to work and, indeed, none of them do because they do not want to; and second, they carry out their sentences in separation from criminal offenders. Aside from this, senior prison officers have the right to grant them certain other privileges, depending on the assessments they receive on the rehabilitation effects such actions have and the behavior of the prisoners.

Sylvia Odoriz: Perhaps you could inform us of the state of Kuron's health?

Jerzy Urban: I have not heard that Kuron is currently in bad health.

CC COMMISSIONS HEAR REPORTS, HOLD DEBATE

Audit Commission Report

LD141516 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 14 Mar 84

["Report on PUWP Central Audit Commission's Work (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 13 March -- As the party organ set up for control and assessment of various areas of intraparty life, the Central Audit Commission elected at the 9th

extraordinary PUWP Congress took care of the observance of the PUWP statutes and implementation of the party resolutions. In its control activities the commission guided itself by the rule of irreversible character of changes laid down by the party statutes and congress resolutions.

The results of control over functioning of the party links substantiate the conclusion that after a period of political and organizational wobbliness, a number of basic party links have strengthened their ranks. The ideological and political consolidation of party ranks and an increased activeness of the party members has taken place. Their influence upon the milieus where they operate is increasing.

The control over implementation of the 7th CC plenary meeting resolution on consolidation of ties with the working class and activities aimed at socio-economic priorities and the beginning of discussion on programmatic-ideological declaration "What we fight for, where we are headed," carried out in all voivodships proved that the mentioned resolution has given an important impulse to party activities.

The search for efficient forms and methods of party activities aimed at securing increasingly full implementation of the decisions and resolution taken by the party authorities has become evident.

An analysis of the style and methods of party functioning showed that in most of party bodies and organizations the process of transfer of resolutions and decisions from the central level, preparation and drawing up of local programmes and resolutions generally goes on satisfactorily. The search for more effective forms and methods of actions securing their implementation can be observed.

The Central Audit Commission paid a lot of attention to problems of shaping appropriate attitude toward issues raised in the letters and complaints received from citizens. The work of CC departments, voivodship committees, basic level authorities and that of basic and factory party organizations was overseen. An analysis of problems pertaining to the economic reform showed a very differentiated participation in these processes of particular party links and dictated the need for more effective methods of cooperation of the party links with wide party and workers' collectives.

As a result of assessment of the management of party funds and property as well as that of financial activities of the institutions headed directly by the party, the Audit Commission acknowledged that management of funds and property assets of the party was conducted in accordance with the approved annual budget. The commission did not report any blameworthy cases in management of financial means coming from the budget, nor mismanagement of any party property both in the central committee and party bodies of lower level.

In compliance with the 9th congress postulate to restructure the control system in the state and to maintain close links between the state and social control as an imperative for consolidating socialist democracy, the commission actively joined the work serving creation of this system.

In its present term the commission continued and developed contacts with audit organs of fraternal parties of the socialist countries: CPSU, SED, CPCZ, and the HSWP.

Tasks of Intraparty Commission

LD141639 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 14 March -- Alternative member of PUWP CC Political Bureau, CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, who chairs the Central Committee's Intra-party Commission has told paper that "the guideline for the Intra-party Commission, founded during the 2nd CC plenum following the 9th congress, has been, above all, making full use of the possibilities and chances created by the congress for the rebirth and reconstruction ofthe party's unity on the grounds of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

"We have reason to say that the last 2.5 years was a period of an authentic rebirth of the party, deepening of its ideological identity, reconstruction of political and organizational unity based on the principles of democratic centralism and intra-party democracy. This was proved by the recent report-electoral campaign in party links and authorities up to the voivodship level. It was a period during which the party was regaining the confidence of the working class and credibility and influence in the society. Leninist norms of intra-party life have been restored in the PUWP," stated Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Mokrzyszczak went on to say that "in these achievements there is a certain contribution of the Intra-party Commission, which from the time of its foundation has held eighteen sessions undertaking various analytical and research work connected with preparations for plenary sessions of the PUWP CC, working out draft documents presented to the Central Committee and motions for the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CC. We have actively participated in the preparations of concepts and formulation of organizational solutions serving the consolidation of the basic party cells and the improvement of PUWP authorities' work.

"We have also worked on the draft rules for elections of delegates, authorities, and control bodies in the PUWP (a document dealing with this issues will be submitted for consideration to the National Delegates' Conference), and on proposals of principles and methods of holding consultations in the party.

"Analyses of party's numerical strength and class composition as well as those pertaining to collecting motions (from members) and the supervision and control of their implementation had a vital place in our activities," Mokrzyszczak told PAP.

"The PWUP CC report on the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress, presented to the participants of the national conference, indicates that despite that its smaller numbers, the party is stronger. The process of the party's ideological and political consolidation is advancing. The party has kept its mass and class character. Workers and peasants constitute almost half of the party's membership. The number of new party members is systematically increasing. If one considers the complex and difficult political conditions, this is proof of deep ideological commitment of the newly admitted candidates and, what is especially vital, the political attractiveness of the party's ideas and its programme.

"The tasks defined by the PUWP Ninth Extraordinary Congress require making a further progress, increasing initiative, removing of obstacles and barriers to the consistent consolidation of the political and organizational unity of the party that still exist. The awareness of this is more and more common in the party ranks," said Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Youth Commission Debate

AU141135 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 12 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz report: "A Difficult Subject"]

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission met on 9 March to discuss an extremely difficulty subject: the sociopolitical situation in circles of young people who attend post-elementary schools. Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee, led the discussions, which were also attended by Andrzej Ornat, minister for youth affairs, Leszek Miller, director of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Department, and representatives of the leaderships of youth organizations.

Research shows that the percentage of pupils who accept socialism is gradually increasing, but that a large majority of our young people still experience social dilemmas and are mistrustful, hesitant, critical, and on the lookout for role models. Much controversy, particularly in rural communities, has been sparked off by the issue of school secularity.

During the very lively discussion many of the meeting's participants did not agree with the positive undertones of some of the appraisals and speeches made and of the documents produced by the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. It was stated that schools are not adequately cooperating with young teachers and that they are not ensuring that teachers have the right professional conditions to help them adapt to their jobs or to increase their skills. Nor are teacher training colleges doing this, because they are failing to prepare their graduates for educational work and do not, in particular, teach them how to oversee the activities of youth organizations. This is also why there are difficulties in selecting cadres for such work and why there are so many difficulties with the work of these organizations.

Krystyna Makowska, teacher and PZPR Central Committee member, described the difficulties facing teachers and pupils in the implementation of teaching programs caused by a lack of textbooks, and the difficulties in the implementation of the programs themselves which are issued by the ministry.

The very difficult conditions facing ideological work in teachers circles were also stressed along with the importance and significance of research into youth affairs. The increasingly energetic activities of the Church regarding young people were also discussed.

The teachers and headmasters who had been invited to the meeting said that their milieu is insufficiently informed and that the party devotes too little attention to them, especially to young teachers who are not prepared for teaching by their training colleges or for the political battle that is going on in many high schools.

Summing up the meeting, Tadeusz Czechowicz stressed the need for a wider exchange of ideas between the Ministry of Education and school headmasters. It is also necessary to devote great attention to the idea of receiving education at work as well as professional training. This task has been discussed for many years, and society's negative appraisal of the way it has been approached has failed to change. It is also necessary to disseminate positive examples of things for young people to do. However, it is as if our mass media is oblivious to these things.

The meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission was, as usual, an interesting and a lively one, and, as an advisory, opinion-forming body, this commission does perform its tasks.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES LAW, PUBLIC ORDER MEETING

LD150018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Law and public order observance was the main subject of a meeting of the Council of Ministers' sociopolitical committee. Proposals to change the student aid system were also discussed.

Major General Lucjan Czubinski, deputy chairman of the Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline of the Council of Ministers and deputy minister of internal affairs, presented a report on the state of security and public order. The reasons for breaking the law and for the rise in criminality were discussed. Considering the possibilities of increasing penalties, the meeting stressed the need to impose just sentences that will both educate and deter adequately.

Summing up the discussion, Deputy Chairman Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that the point is that violation of the law should not be profitable to anybody. Society can expect efficient protection against criminal elements from the authorities. But citizens who care for their own safety could not be neutral or indifferent toward law violations.

STATE COUNCIL SESSION REVIEWS CRIME RATE

AU131125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The State Council has reviewed the report submitted by the prosecutor general on the activities of the Prosecutor's Office of the PPR in 1983. The report shows that crimes increased 6.1 percent over 1982. Of those crimes armed robbery increased 18 percent, rape 11 percent, and burglaries of private premises 14.6 percent.

The processes of the stabilization of society in most spheres of public life are being hindered in the sphere of the rule of law by the disintegration of basic moral norms that took place in 1980-81, the lack of respect for the principles of public life, and disregard for the law. The destructive changes in public consciousness as a result of that disintegration are some of the important causes of the increase in crime. These have been augmented by other unfavorable social features such as the defective functioning of the microstructures of society (the family, school, enterprise, the same age groups); disturbances in the economy; and organizational shortcomings, including insufficient protection of public property and low level of work discipline in warehouse jobs and in supervision over production. The shortage of consumer and other goods in demand helps intensify the threat of profiteering and crimes against property. Alcoholism, parasitism, and drug addiction, which continue to assert themselves to a considerable extent, also help stimulate crime.

In view of that the Prosecutor's Office was faced with particularly difficult tasks in 1983. The number of cases handled increased by about 41,000 compared with 1982. Prosecutors brought court indictments against 178,000 persons, carried out 2,600 control checks in connection with various problems, reviewed 22,000 administrative decisions, and attended 16,000 community meetings. Guided by the ninth party congress resolutions and by the resolutions and directives issued by the State Council, the prosecutor's office sought to reduce negative manifestations and, in particular, took action to increase the effectiveness of punishment. The procedures by which the property of offenders can be attached for the purpose of fines and compensation have been improved considerably, and this has made crime unprofitable.

The checks carried out by the prosecutor's office to establish how far laws are obeyed helped to identify persons responsible for the violation of the law. Reports on such violations were made to the appropriate state bodies. Despite the commitment and dedication of prosecutors, it was not possible in all sectors to achieve progress to match the efforts made and the expectations of the public.

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

AU141126 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Major Janusz Borkowski report]

[Excerpts] A press conference held at the Ministry of National Defense in Warsaw on 10 March was opened by Colonel Leslaw Wojtasik, Ministry of National Defense press spokesman, deputy chief of the Polish Army's Main Political Administration, and chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Administration. Journalists from domestic and foreign mass media took part. They were informed about some of the problems currently besetting the Polish Armed Forces.

Opening the meeting, the Ministry of National Defense press spokesman stressed that it is the first in a series of contacts between the ministry's press service and journalists. These meetings will serve to present, explain, and justify state defense policy and the activity of the Armed Forces in various spheres of social and military life.

Next, Brigadier General Wladyslaw Honkisz, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration, discussed the functioning of PZPR bodies inside the Army. Just as in civilian party organizations, communists in uniform are preparing themselves for the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. One hundred and twenty representatives of party milieus inside the Army will take part in the conference; they will represent the achievements gained during recent years.

Discussing problems of internal party life, General Honkisz said that responsible, comprehensive work is being undertaken inside military party bodies aimed at preparing candidates for PZPR membership. These candidates come from youth circles that are affiliated with the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. Party ranks are increasing by about 600 candidate members every month. These are the elite -- leaders in service and work, experts in training, and model soldiers and officer cadets.

The soldiers of the Polish People's Army have actively joined in the program for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the PPR. For them this is a continuation of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army which, together with the Soviet Army, played a huge role in freeing the country from Nazi occupation, laid the foundations for a new Poland, and spared no effort in rebuilding Poland and defending socialist existence. Lieutenant Colonel Henryk Brzozowy, representative of the Propaganda and Agitation Administration within the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, spoke about this during the conference.

All Armed Forces detachments will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the PPR under the slogan "Polish soldiers are the joint creators and defenders of socialist Poland." Members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, which includes 53 percent of all soldiers undergoing basic military service and over 68 percent of the cadets in military academies and higher officer schools, will join in the celebrations actively and on a wide scale.

The Union of Polish Socialist Youth inside the Armed Forces will participate by means of the following four areas of activity: informing people about the country's most recent history; publicizing the 40th anniversary; performing soldiers' pledges; and acquainting young people with the country's cultural heritage.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS FARMING SITUATION

AU151248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- Government Presidium bureau report: On 12 March the Government Presidium evaluated the current situation of agriculture and food production and the preparations for spring farm work.

The January census of farm animals revealed that the slump in the number of hogs had been halted. The present trends in animal production and sales show that the breeding of cattle and hogs is increasing. The procurement of milk, fresh-water fish, and honey is satisfactory.

The present state of animal production indicates that the procurement of slaughter livestock in 1984 will achieve the level stipulated by the central annual plan. However, there will be certain shifts in the breakdown of that livestock -- there will be more beef, for example. The projected procurement of slaughter livestock and the import of protein concentrates in 1984 will make it possible to increase feed norms for hogs bred under contract.

The Government Presidium approved the proposal by the minister of agriculture and food economy that the quotas of concentrated feed for hogs bred under contract be fully honored (70 kg per hog).

The Government Presidium instructed the Main Administration of Agricultural Cooperatives "Peasant Self-Help" to increase contract animal breeding and grain cultivation and to streamline and invigorate the procurement and disposal of slaughter livestock; to improve materials management in order to cut losses; and to organize the procurement of animals in villages themselves. It also instructed the ministries to ensure that the population's meat rations are honored. The minister of agriculture and food economy, the minister of domestic trade and services, the chairman of the Main Administration of Agricultural Cooperatives "Peasant Self-Help," and the chairman of the Spolem Consumers' Cooperative Center were instructed to ensure that the quality of meat products is improved.

The Government Presidium studied proposals for improving mechanized and transportation services for farming. Those proposals were formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, the Institute of Agricultural Construction, Mechanization, and Electrification, the Institute of Agricultural Economics and Food Economy, and the Agricultural Academy in Drakow.

Agricultural circles' cooperatives and voivodship machine depots supply rural areas with basic mechanized services. It is estimated that the machinery supplied by those cooperatives helps harvest 36-46 percent of the cereals and rape, 65-78 percent of the grass and other green crops, and 22-32 percent of the potatoes every year. The spreading of lime is 100 percent mechanized and of plant protection chemicals about 80 percent.

State farms also provide mechanized and transportation services for private farms. Last year some voivodships tried to develop the service network by organizing artisan services in Lomza voivodship and hired private services in Krakow Voivodship.

It is estimated that the development of mechanized and transportation services for farming is insufficient. A large number of private farmers -- some 1.4 million of them -- own no tractor power, which greatly reduces their production capacities. The projected development of the machine-building industry will not be enough to supply the necessary transportation means and other machines to such a large number of farms. Many farms, especially small ones, have no means to buy the equipment necessary for production. In addition, small farms do not use such equipment to the full.

The proposals submitted to the Government Presidium stipulate that farms of up to 5 hectares will only use services to mechanize farm work, that farms between 5 and 10 hectares will use their own equipment and specialized services to mechanize farm work, and that farms over 10 hectares will be able to acquire the necessary technical resources and use mechanized and transportation services.

The Government Presidium approved the evaluation of mechanized and transportation services in farming and the proposals for improving them. The Administration of the National Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations was instructed to improve the performance of service enterprises and to set up at least one specialized center for the training and further training of agricultural mechanics and machine operators.

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON FOOD IMPORTS, EXPORTS

LD151839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Interview with Antoni Karas, under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska, in the studio -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] Mr Minister, what kind of food do we have to buy abroad this year, both in socialist and capitalist countries, that is for convertible currency?

[Karas] Well, above all, cereals and feed will have to be imported, as is the case every year. A precedent of a kind will be the fact that we shall buy more meat than in previous years. This is due to the number of animals for slaughter and difficulties in procurement. Also, as every year, we shall be importing animal and vegetable fats, fish, tobacco, and a number of less important goods, such as pepper and some other spices. Also, traditionally, we purchase citrus fruit from socialist countries such as Cuba and also wines of various kinds and processed fruit and vegetables.

[Andrezejewska] Are we going to buy meat on credit?

[Karas] Unfortunately, only a small amount of meat which we shall purchase in the PRC will be financed on credit. The bulk of the meat will be purchased in capitalist countries where, due to the familiar sanctions of the West European countries, we shall be given no credits.

[Andrzejewska] Mr Minister, what food do we export? This issue always arouses much concern.

[Karas] Unfortunately, we shall have to export food, too. We shall have to because we are still buying much more abroad than we are selling. Goods which are for export are, in the main, in relative or absolute surplus above the needs of the domestic market. It is enough to list such goods as fresh and processed fruit, a number of vegetables, fresh and frozen, horses for slaughter, sheep, a number of goods such as seeds and herbs, molasses, casein, and forest fruit.

[Andrzejewska] I would like to repeat here a question raised by the listeners, Mr Minister. We receive a lot of letters about food exports; namely, do we really use the money from food exports to pay for food imports along?

[Karas] All the money gained from food exports is allocated to food imports and, at the same time, it is also necessary to add some more, that is, funds that come from exports of other goods, be it investment goods, industrial goods or raw materials of which we are a well-known exporter.

SESSION OUTLINES TRYBUNA LUDU EDITORIAL POLICY

AU151501 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 84 p 2

[Staffer report: "Session of TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial Council"]

[Text] A session of the TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial Council, held on 12 March, discussed "TRYBUNA LUDU Information on Implementing Its Tasks in 1982-83 as the Organ of the PZPR Central Committee and on Its Current Plans." The session was attended by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

Discussing the daily's achievements in implementing the ninth party congress line, the session formulated specific tasks resulting from the current situation. Stressing the need to maintain the militant character of party journalism, the session agreed that it is necessary for the daily to give greater and more penetrating attention to ideology, to wage an unceasing struggle for the hearts and minds of the majority of the people, and, in this connection, to treat more and more boldly historical subjects, illustrating the profound socialist changes in the country, especially now -- in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

The session paid much attention to the importance of press criticism, which, especially in TRYBUNA LUDU, should be viewed as party criticism, stressed the need to constantly improve the forms and language of journalism, and discussed publishing problems.

The session was chaired by Comrade Leslaw Tokarski.

GLOWCZYK, SWIRGON ATTEND EDITORIAL MEETING

LD160827 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2219 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] With the participation of Central Committee Secretaries Jan Glowczyk and Waldemar Swirgon, a meeting was held in Warsaw with the heads of the relevant editorial offices on the form to be taken by musical programs on Polish radio and television, (?with a view to their) socialist educational content. Undertakings were discussed which would aim to increase the proportion of Polish music and songs in all programs. Much attention was devoted to issues of presenting the music of the socialist countries on Polish radio and television.

The meeting was attended by the head of the Press, Radio and TV Department [of the central committee], Bogdan Jachacz, and the chairman of the Radio and TV Committee, Miroslaw Wojciechowski.

NATO STATES' ANTI-POLISH RESOLUTION FAILS

LD152127 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 15 Mar 84

[By PAP Correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva 15 March -- The voting in the U.N. Human Rights Commission which resulted in postponing the consideration of a draft anti-Polish resolution for at least a year is still broadly commented in the Geneva Palace of Nations as NATO states' failure.

The States were absolutely sure that the anti-Polish resolution would be passed, but another attempt by the U.S. and its NATO allies to use one of the U.N. (?bodies to) create an atmosphere hostile towards Poland on the international arena proved a failure. The results of the voting reflect the conviction shared by a majority of states in the world that the situation in Poland is being normalized and there is no reason for international bodies to deal with it, by passing fresh anti-Polish resolutions. A majority of states representing nearly all regions of the world voted against re-raising of the Polish issue in the commission. They came to the conclusion that the commission should not come back to the so-called Polish issue only because some NATO states want to still continue their campaign against Poland in the commission's forum. The error which the authors of the anti-Polish resolution committed consisted in the fact that they totally ignored the opinion voiced by the U.N. secretary-general (?and the) U.N. undersecretary-general.

The results of yesterday's voting within the U.N. Human Rights Commission are also undoubtedly a success of the Polish diplomacy. Brutal attacks on Poland on part of delegations of the U.S. and some other NATO states not only distorted the true image of the situation in Poland but lacked matter-of-fact arguments. In reply to these attacks, Poland's representative Henryk Sokalsk proved the rightness of Polish reasons and disclosed the background and the true purpose of the anti-Polish action in the commission.

One may expect that NATO states will try to save their (?face) and will make another attempt to rehash the Polish issue. There is no chance, however, that anybody will be willing to support its efforts after a year.

CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN VIETNAM 14 MARCH

LD142323 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi, 14 March -- Minister of Culture and Art Professor Kazimierz Zygulski arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the SRV minister of culture and information, Nguyen Van Hieu. Also today, Minister Zygulski held talks with his Vietnamese counterpart to exchange views on the cultural development of both countries, to add [words indistinct] cooperation and map out prospects for expanding cultural exchange between the two countries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Minister of Materials Management Jerzy Wozniak stayed in Moscow and Kiev in recent days. He held talks with Deputy Premier Nikolay Martynov, and visited a factory which processes recycled raw materials. During Minister Wozniak's stay an agreement was concluded on Polish-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation in the rational use of material resources. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 84 LD]

STATE ELECTORAL COMMISSION -- The Council of State has appointed the State Electoral Commission from the persons selected by the authorities of the organizations which were signatories of the declaration of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth of 20 July 1982. Adam Zielinski, chairman of the Supreme Administrative Court, is chairman of the commission. Jerzy Grzybczak, secretary of the Supreme Administrative Court, is chairman of the commission. Jerzy Grzybczak, secretary of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL; Jerzy Jaskiernia, the chairman of the Main Board of the ZSMP; Jozef Kaminski, chairman of the Main Board of ZBOWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy); and Adam Karas, secretary of the Central Committee of the SD, are the deputy chairmen of the commission. Edward Szymanski, the head of the Commission for Sejm Matters of the PZPR Central Committee, is the secretary of the commission. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 84 LD]

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

Sees Andrei, Teoreanu

AU151908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/3/1984 -- Official talks between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, began in Bucharest, on March 15. During the talks, the stage of the relations on multiple planes between the two countries and their expansion and diversification prospects are analysed and views are exchanged on international issues of mutual interest.

The same day, the Iranian minister met with Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction.

Received by Ceausescu

AU151940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/3/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceasescu of Romania received, on Thursday, March 15, Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who, at head of a delegation, pays an official visit to Romania. Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview. The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message and heartfelt wishes of good health from Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Romania's president asked that the president of Iran be conveyed a salute and best wishes and invited President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to pay a visit to Romania.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of collaboration which developed between Romania and Iran in domains of mutual interest, on the basis of mutual respect and advantage. Stress was laid on the extant possibilities for the intensification and diversification of the forms and domains of cooperation, for the increase of trade exchanges, and the wish was expressed to work for the amplification and improvement of the Romanian-Iranian relations.

The visit of the Iranian minister was considered to contribute to the expansion of bilateral political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural collaboration and in other fields of activity, in keeping with the interests of both countries, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world. During the talk the sides exchanged views on current issues of the international life. Expressing concern related to the worsening international situation, the sides pointed out the importance of intensifying efforts in view of overcoming the current state of tension existing throughout the world, for making effective steps toward disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to provide peace and understanding on our planet.

Both sides laid stress on the danger posed to the peace and security of the European peoples by the fielding of intermediate-range missiles and highlighted the need for their total eradication. The sides pointed out the importance of a renunciation of the imperialist policy of domination and division into spheres of influence, for observance of the peoples' independence and sovereignty, for a world of peace and collaboration.

During the interview the sides laid stress on the important role incumbent on the small and medium-sized states, the developing countries, and the Nonaligned Movement in solving the great problems of the contemporary world to the interest of all peoples. They brought forth the need for these countries' efforts to focus on the fundamental problems of their development, in order to strengthen their collaboration and unity.

The sides pointed out the joint stances of the two countries as concerns the need for eradication of the racial and apartheid policy in South Africa. They expressed solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in Central America for the right to choose the way of their independent development, free from foreign interference. Special attention was paid to the Middle East developments, the sides highlighting the fact that in order to achieve a lasting peace in the zone, it is very important to solve the Palestinian people's issue, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's stance related to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, stressing the need for a halt of the military actions between the two countries, for withdrawal of troops within national borders, a passage to negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the differrences between them while taking into account the interests of both sides, which would advantage both peoples and meet the need for a peaceful life and good neighborliness, and for efforts to be devoted to the development of collaboration in the region. The Iranian foreign minister presented the points of view of his government as concerns the evolution of the conflict with Iraq.

The resolve of Romania and Iran was expressed to develop the bilateral relations and expand the collaboration on an international confidence and cooperation throughout the world.

DOBRESCU BRINGS SALUTATIONS TO EDEK CONGRESS

AU141012 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Mar 84 p 6

[Text] The proceedings of the Fourth Congress of the socialist party of Cyprus -- EDEK [United Democratic Movement of Cyprus] -- continued in plenary session on 11 March with speeches by delegates of district party organizations and salutations delivered by delegations of parties and countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and on behalf of the Romanian working people, warm, friendly greetings were conveyed to the congress participants and to all party activists by Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. He also conveyed the party members' cordial congratulations on the 15th anniversary of the establishment of EDEK.

The speaker stressed the ascending course followed by the friendly and cooperative relations between the RCP and EDEK and the contribution made to developing these relations by meetings and exchanges of views on topics of mutual interest between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Vasos Lissaridhis.

He added that the official friendship visit recently paid by Romanian President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Republic of Cyprus and his talks with President Spiros Kiprianou have contributed to expanding cooperation in various areas, including economic exchanges, and to generally developing the cooperation and relations between the two countries.

Emphasizing the fact that this year the Romanian people celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, the speaker highlighted our people's successes in buildinga comprehensively developed socialist society, successes marked particularly after the ninth party congress.

After stressing that the international situation remains extremely tense, the speaker said: Romania is making resolute and consistent efforts to contribute to overcoming the serious international situation and to strengthening cooperation, security, and peace on the continent with a view to halting the dangerous course toward nuclear war, resuming the Geneva negotiations for an accord on totally eliminating intermediate-range missiles and other nuclear weapons, establishing denuclearized zones -- in the Balkans, too -- peacefully settling all conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Central America, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, consolidating the role of the United Nations, and developing cooperation among all states.

In its foreign relations, Romania consistently endeavors to assert the principles of full equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs, and advocates settling all interstate problems solely through negotiations, without the use or threat of force. The Romanian Government and Romanian public opinion learned with surprise and anxiety of the unilateral and illegal decision to proclaim the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." Romania has always actively sympathized with the Cypriot people. We have always been in favor of solving the problems in Cyprus through direct negotiations between the two communities, of securing the independence and unity of Cyprus, of enforcing its integrity and nonaligned status, and of ensuring peaceful coexistence between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

In line with its traditional policy, the RCP attaches great importance to and consistently endeavors to continually strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with democratic forces and national liberation movements, and with all organizations that promote a policy of disarmament, peace, and international cooperation. Expressing the conviction that the friendly relations of cooperation between our parties and peoples will further develop, Dobrescu concluded his address by conveying wishes for complete success to the congress and for implementing the objectives established.

Meets Kiprianou

AU151210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1153 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Nicosia, AGERPRES 15/3/1984 -- Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, received in Nicosia Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now visiting the Cypriot capital. During the interview, friendly messages were exchanged between the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of Cyprus. Spiros Kiprianou recalled with satisfaction, the interviews and talks he had with Romania's president, expressed his gratitude for the constant interest Nicolae Ceausescu shows in Cypriot issues, and thanked for the active and consistent support Romania and her president grant to the attainment of the Cypriot people's aspirations after a peaceful life in an independent and sovereign, unitary and non-aligned state. During the talk conducted on the occasion, the fine relations between the two countries were highlighted and the wish was expressed to further develop them in keeping with the understandings reached at top level, in the interests of the two peoples.

CONTINUING REPORTS ON SPILJAK'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Meets Steiermark Premier

LD152116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Graz, March 15 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak ended his three-day official visit to Austria this afternoon (Thursday) and left Graz for Yugoslavia.

In Graz Spiljak talked with premier of the provincial government of Steiermark Jozef Dreiner about possibilities for the promotion of cooperation between this province and Yugoslav republics and provinces as part of overall Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation.

Spiljak Interviewed

LD152323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2135 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- The talks with Chancellor Sinowatz were pleasant and at the same time useful. Yugoslav-Austrian relations are developing better and better and in various fields, and the results are manifest. There are, however, also open questions, particularly in the economic sphere.

These were the replies on bilateral cooperation which Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave to Austrian television. [as received] Dealing with the international situation, Spiljak noted that the climate between the blocs today is negative, and it is precisely in such a situation that one should aspire to peace and cooperation with others, as, for instance, the nonaligned and neutral countries are doing in Stockholm and had done before that at the conference in Madrid.

His view is that unfortunately there are more and more arms in the world and less and less talks. Nevertheless, people are gradually arriving at the conclusion that the broken off dialogue should be resumed. The nonaligned and neutral countries demonstrate the greatest readiness for the need for negotiations; they are countries which advocate relaxation of tension and disarmament. Countries should work more on mutual rapprochement and understanding, the SFRY Presidency's president concluded.

One of the questions referred to the Slovene minority. President Spiljak stressed that minorities are a matter for Austria, and if this issue were resolved in Austria it would not be raised in Yugoslavia.

Shortly before his departure from Graz, where his official 3-day visit to the Federal Republic of Austria ended, President Spiljak again spoke in very favorable terms about the talks and meetings which he had in Vienna and Graz, and on this occasion, he paid many compliments to the lovely capital of Steiermark.

Statement on Return

AU152006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Belgrade an hour ago, returning from his 3-day official and friendly visit to neighboring Austria. Let us now hear a report by Dragan Petrovic:

After the welcoming ceremonies staged at the Belgrade airport, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, stopped in the Surcin Airport lounge for a brief conversation with Yugoslav journalists. Asked to point out the most significant results of the 3-day official and friendly visit to Austria that he has just concluded, Mika Spiljak said:

[Begin recording] I think that this was the extraordinarily friendly atmosphere and striving to find in the talks those spheres in which we can further develop our cooperation. We are perhaps burdened by some articles and the Winter Olympics, but there was none of that during our talks. There was a great striving to find the spheres that bring us together, which mean a further advance of cooperation, and I think that this is the most important thing yielded by this visit. [end recording]

Asked about the future of Yugoslav-Austrian relations and fields of concrete cooperation, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, replied:

[Begin recording] I think that this is primarily economic cooperation. We spoke very frankly with them about the deficit in the balance of payments, which has existed for a few years now. Until 1980 it was very small. Since 1980, the payments deficit has increased to Yugoslavia's detriment. We talked about this very much, and I think that considerable opportunities exist -- we talked about them a lot -- for increasing economic cooperation, evening out the balance of payments, and offering prospects for cooperation. This is one of the fields.

The second field is tourism. I think that much greater opportunities exist there. Austria is a large tourist market. Yugoslavia is becoming attractive, and I think that a climate which has been created will considerably contribute to a greater flow of tourists in this sense.

The third field is European policy. This is the nonaligned and neutral group in Europe which cooperated very intensively in Madrid and which will continue its work in Stockholm. We discussed this at great length. It was shown that we have many questions in common in this respect, that there are many common interests, and that a need exists for an exchange of views. It is no accident that Chancellor Sinowatz was here a few months ago, that President of the Republic Kirchschlaeger was here 2 years ago, and that they were interested in this visit as well; there exists interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia especially in this field, but also in many other international problems.

Although we have different systems, it has been shown that the two neighboring countries have much interest in further cooperation. I think that this visit indicated it very clearly. [end recording]

Statement Summarizing Talks

LD152038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 15 Mar 84

["Statement on the Visit by President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak to the Republic of Austria" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Graz, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has paid an official and friendly visit to neighboring Austria.

During the visit, the president of the presidency had a separate meeting and talks with Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary of finance, had separate talks with Erwin Lanc, minister of foreign affairs, and Herbert Salcher, minister of finance.

The president of the SFRY Presidency paid a visit to the Austrian parliament and had a meeting with Anton Benya, president of the parliament, and with a group of prominent parliamentarians. At the Vienna Town Hall, in the presence of Mayor Leopold Gratz, Comrade Spiljak signed the "golden book" of the City of Vienna.

The president of the SFRY Presidency, together with President Kirchschlaeger, visited Graz where he had a meeting with Josef Krainer, head of the government of Steiermark, and with members of the provincial government.

The visit and all the talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and were marked by mutual consideration and respect, which demonstrates the high degree of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In the talks, a comprehensive exchange of views was held on issues of bilateral cooperation and on the topical international political and economic situation.

In the sphere of bilateral relations, identical assessment was voiced on their positive development as a whole and on the broad possibilities of promoting them further in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. Both sides also stressed the great significance of the numerous contacts and meetings not only at the international level, but also between economic organizations and businessmen, as well as between cities, social organizations, and citizens, and in particular in the sphere of culture, tourism, and so forth. Yugoslav workers temporarily working in Austria also represent an important factor of mutual rapprochement.

During all the talks, the Yugoslav side pointed out the need for the full realization of and respect for the rights of Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria on the basic of the provisions of Article 7 of the State Treaty. This would help the national minorities to become an even greater bridge of friendship and good-neighborliness between the two countries. The Austrian side confirmed its readiness to maintain a constant dialogue with the representatives of the Slovene and Croatian minorities and to search for solutions to unsolved questions in connection with their position and rights. Particular attention was paid during the talks to economic cooperation and the prospects for its further development and promotion.

The Yugoslav side reemphasized on this occasion the need for joint efforts aimed at balancing commodity exchange, primarily by reducing the Yugoslav deficit in this exchange. During the talks it was also stressed that for the further development of economic cooperation, such as joint investing, industrial and technological cooperation, appearance on third markets, and even broader financial and banking cooperation, the Yugoslav side positively assessed Austria's participation in the international financial package aimed at supporting economic stabilization measures in Yugoslavia. The Austrian side expressed readiness to continue in the future as well to take part in such collective involvement.

In connection with the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria, who over the years have made an important contribution to the country's progress in certain fields, our side stressed the need for equal treatment and for their social and other forms of security.

Great attention was devoted to the topical problems of international relations and in particular the situation in Europe, relations between the great powers and the blocs, the arms race, hotbeds of crisis, and especially acute problems in relations between developing and developed countries.

Both sides voiced anxiety at the exacerbation of relations between East and West. At the same time, they judged that despite this complicated situation, it is possible to discern some initial signs of calming down and of a greater degree of readiness to resume the dialogue and negotiations. In this connection, nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria, which actively participate in the work of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries within the framework of the process of the conference on European security and cooperation and at the Stockholm conference are ready to make a contribution with other countries to the efforts to overcome the present situation and return to the policy of detente and European and broader international cooperation on an equal footing.

During the talks, concern was again expressed by both countries because of the deepening of the crisis in the Near and Middle East and lack of effort to resolve it. On this occasion, as on the previous ones, it was emphasized by both sides that fulfillment of the national rights of the Palestinian people is of crucial significance for a just and comprehensive solution of the crisis in the Middle East.

The Yugoslav side pointed out to the exceptional seriousness of the international economic and financial crisis and to the difficult position of developing countries caused by the insufficient readiness of some most developed countries to solve the most pressing problems, such as over indebtedness of developing countries in international trade. As a result of this, economic of those countries stagnate and decline. The Austrian side displayed a real understanding of these relations and its readiness to take part in positive international action.

The president of the SFRY Presidency extended his sincere gratitude to President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Sinowatz for their warm welcome and hospitality. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak extended an invitation to the president of the Austrian Republic to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed later by mutual agreement.

Austrian Reportage

For Austrian press and radio coverage of the visit to the Republic of Austria by President Mika Spiljak, including his talks with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, his toast at a dinner hosted by President Kirchschlaeger, and an interview on East-West relations and other issues, see the Austria section of the 14 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DOLANC IN PARIS FOR SECURITY COOPERATION TALKS

AU161010 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 March 84 p 7

[Text] Paris -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, arrived in Paris yesterday at the invitation of Gaston Defferre, French minister of state for interior and decentralization, who paid an official visit to Yugoslavia 2 years ago.

It is expected that Dolanc and members of the Yugoslav delegation will hold talks with Minister Defferre; Joseph Franceschi, secretary of state to the Ministry of Interior Responsible for Public Safety; and with other political and governmental figures on cooperation between the two countries, particularly between their security services in the struggle against all kinds of international terrorism, as well as in combating the smuggling of drugs and arms.

MARKOVIC COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD142247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The implementation of economic stabilization is at the focus of all activity of the LCY this year. There is also the analysis of the functioning of the SFRY political system to be worked out, while in the field of foreign relations we are faced with the struggle to overcome a difficult international situation. The LC will carry out all these activities in the framework of the established policy of our country, self-management, and nonalignment.

This was stated today by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during a conversation with foreign and Yugoslav journalists in the International Press Center in Belgrade. On this occasion, he also answered a number of questions put to him by foreign journalists about the international activity of our country and about the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

According to Markovic, the difficult year of 1983 has left behind many problems, so that full political mobilization is needed if this year's tasks are to be carried out. However, results achieved in the previous year make a considerable contribution in this regard: Industrial production rose by 1.3 percent; for the first time in the last 5-6 years, we have a positive balance of payments of $300 million, while significant results were achieved in bringing consumption in line with the real possibilities of our society. An agreement on all essential issues of the economic policy for this year was reached more quickly and more easily than in previous years.

We are aware, Markovic said, that the deep and fundamental actions in economic activity, which are ahead of us, call for a high degree of commitment by all society. The task of the 12th session of the LCY Central Committee was precisely to verify the level of commitment of the LC and its members in the struggle for the realization of these tasks. It is certain that we shall return to these questions again and again, because problems have not been overcome, and we must struggle for unity in every specific situation, Markovic stressed.

Ensuring the greater effectiveness of the functioning of the political system at today's level of development of our society, calls, according to his words, for a clearer definition of the leading role of the LC in the new conditions and for the adaptation of the system to such development.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's and the LCY's activity on the international scene, Dragoslav Markovic said that even in the present unfavorable international circumstances, our country has continued to pursue its active and consistent policy of nonalignment, thus striving to make its contribution to the return to the policy of detente and the efforts to halt the arms race and revive the international dialogue and agreement-seeking.

Supporting all the proposals and initiatives that could contribute to progress in this direction, Markovic said, our country, together with other nonaligned and neutral European countries, has taken an active part in the preparation for and work of the Stockholm conference, which was again demonstrated a short time ago by the submission of the joint proposal of neutral and nonaligned countries for ways of strengthening confidence and security.

Dragoslav Markovic also spoke about the activities concerning the preparation of the fifth conference of the progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean countries, to be held in Belgrade in June.

He also recalled that Yugoslavia is striving for the establishment of a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons in the Balkans, and that it has actively worked to this end at the meeting recently held in Athens. As ever, Markovic said, in this period as well Yugoslavia is devoting particular attention to relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries. He then went on to recall the well known principles on which our country bases cooperation with the neighboring countries. At the same time, he added, we oppose anything that undermines good-neighborliness as a threat to peace and security in the region and further afield.

Dragoslav Markovic then went on to speak about cooperation with the Soviet Union, the United States, and China.

Yugoslav-U.S. relations are stable, he said, and are successfully developing, and this was also noted on both sides during the recent visit paid to the United States by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and during his talks with President Reagan and other prominent U.S. political personalities. During these meetings, the two countries reiterated their interest in the further advancement of mutual cooperation based on the principles of equality, noninterference, and mutual respect. Despite the different views on certain foreign political issues, Markovic added, it was noted on both sides that these differences do not constitute an obstacle to the two sides' efforts to further promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Dwelling on the recent visit paid to the Soviet Union by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Dragoslav Markovic said that the talks with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other prominent Soviet personalities confirmed the orientation of the two countries and parties toward working actively in the direction of the further development of friendly relations and cooperation in the interests of both sides and on the principles defined in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement. After speaking with optimism about the further expansion of cooperation in the economic sphere, as well as in the sphere of the exchange of state and party visits at a high level during the year, Dragoslav Markovic recalled that during the Moscow talks particular attention was paid to the present international situation and to the ways of struggling for peace and overcoming the current tension, in the course of which very close or similar views were expressed. It is natural, Markovic said, that there are also differences in this connection, which stem from the different positions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and from other circumstances which, in our view, will not constitute an obstacle to fruitful cooperation either today or in the future!

Markovic went on to say that we have good relations and cooperation with China and the Chinese Communist Party.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's activity in the Nonaligned Movement and about cooperation with nonaligned countries, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium mentioned the importance of the visits recently paid by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Egypt, the PDRY, and the Yemen Arab Republic, as well as of the visits paid by Dobroslav Culafic and Veljko Milatovic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to certain countries of Africa and Latin America respectively.

After his introductory statement, Dragoslav Markovic answered numerous questions put to him by foreign journalists during the 2-hour conversation. Answering a question put by the correspondent of the Algerian APS news agency about whether the discussion on the political system will take place at all, since the work so far has only been done in commissions, Markovic said that this is a normal procedure, and that a similar procedure was applied during the preparation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

There is no other way to start a serious and critical discussion unless a sound proposal is arrived at beforehand with the help of experts, academics, and political workers. At this moment the SFRY Assembly and the Socialist Alliance are working on this, and when the work on the proposal is completed, it will be presented for a public discussion, which should last several months.

According to Dragoslav Markovic, at this moment we are going through the phase of adopting numerous measures which would complement the economic policy. Their purpose is to strengthen the material basis of associated labor, consolidate the economy, urge organizations of associated labor to pool together, to improve the quality of economic operations, and to reduce consumption. This should create economic prerequisites necessary for more serious actions in the second stage of the stabilization.

Measures which will be taken this year, Markovic said, will be aimed at solving the problem of prices, overcoming the illiquidity of the dinar in the economy, and regulating credit and monetary trends.

Answering the question put by the correspondent of the PAP, Polish news agency, who asked if there is a disagreement between the Federal Executive Council and manufacturers over the price freeze, Markovic replied that some resistance to this administrative intervention is expected and that the price freeze, as a temporary measure, is intended as breathing space until a price law is drafted. If it were not for the price freeze, there would have been a "price boom" and we would not be able to deal with inflation, which was the weakest point of our economic policy last year.

Where is the limit to which the living standard of workers is allowed to fall, asked the correspondent of the BTA Bulgarian news agency. Markovic replied that that limit has already been reached and that solutions should no longer be sought in the sphere of personal consumption. These solutions should be sought in the sphere of public expenditure and welfare services, as well as in the sphere of investment spending. In those areas where the living standard is particularly endangered, it will be necessary to take measures of social policy, while through taxes and contributions, more will be taken from those who have earned their income owing to their monopolistic positions, or outside their regular employment. It is possible that the standard of living of some categories of workers will improve as early as this year, but it is more realistic not to expect this to happen before next year. Of course, this will happen only if production tasks are accomplished and productivity is increased.

Asked by the REUTER correspondent about the level of interest rates this year, and whether the dinar will be devalued and if so how, Markovic replied that it is also our policy, and not the IMF's coercion, that the rate of interest has to be higher than the rate of inflation. However, we were not able to accept that we should immediately do this, but that we would by the middle of next year. That will not be easy, but by opting in favor of the long-term program of stabilization, we consciously chose this kind of road. Such high rates of interest call for additional measures that will strengthen the position of organizations of associated labor. Work is now in progress on measures which should increase by 5 percent the funds left to associated labor, and this means that the funds for general and joint consumption should be reduced by the same amount.

With regard to the rate of the dinar, after everything that has already been done, it is no longer necessary to adjust the rate daily or weekly. The orientation is that its value should be maintained by periodic adjustment.

Speaking at length on the talks with the IMF, Markovic stressed that the agreement with this financial institution which, we hope, will be signed shortly, is difficult for us, but acceptable, because it is on the line of the solutions of the long-term program of economic stabilization. Differences manifested themselves with regard to the views on the struggle against inflation.

The correspondent of the Indian PTI news agency asked for comment on the phenomenon of workers returning party membership cards. Markovic said that one cannot speak of a phenomenon, but only of individual cases, the same as in the past. He said that the number of such cases is no higher than in the past, and that these are normal fluctuations in the LC, especially in the present relatively difficult conditions. As for the LC attitude toward religion in connection with the question about why the members who go to a church as a historical monument are expelled from the LC, Markovic answered that the attitude is clear, but that in practice there are often deformations, deviations from statutory and program orientations. No one can be expelled from the LC, according to its statute, for visiting a church, but in an organization with 2 million members, there are at times such manifestations.

Replying to a question put by the correspondent of the SID agency on responsibility for failed investments, Markovic stressed that such responsibility has to exist and that in places individuals or structures are indeed responsible for such failures. However, the main causes of such failures should be sought in the shortcomings of the system which made this possible and which we are now struggling hard to overcome. There is not enough feeling of responsibility, but it is not true that there is none, there is more and more of it. Over the recent period of time, several directors and party officials have been dismissed, and there have also been changes in federal and other executive organs. Speaking about the responsibility for the evasion of the decision on the freezing of prices, Markovic stressed that it was primarily borne by some of the participants in the accord who exploited the fact that they had participated in the adoption of the decision and temporarily increased prices. When there are so many participants in decision-making, as many as tens of thousands, it is difficult to establish who is responsible, but someone will have to be called to account. However, it takes a long time to sort this out and ensure that no one who is not responsible is called to account.

Replying to a question put by the REUTER correspondent on bureaucratization of the League of Communists and democratization of the cadre policy, Markovic said that a reexamination is in progress in the Yugoslav party of the activity and shortcomings inside the LC and that a session of the Central Committee is being prepared in this connection. Bureaucratization, which has been appraised inside the LC as well, is reflected in a certain [word indistinct] and in the insufficient level of organization of its members. The democratization of the cadre policy is indispensable, and the analysis of the political system will have to reply to this. However, we shall not take democratization over from societies with pluralist democracy, but will look for it inside our delegate, self-managing system, Markovic said.

Asked by the APS correspondent and the correspondent of West German radio to comment on the forthcoming conference of the progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean countries, Dragoslav Markovic said that the basic aim of the conference is to oppose the attempts aimed at turning the Mediterranean area into an area of superpowers' rivalry and to establish a zone of peace and cooperation in that area. Though parties and movements with different policies and different program orientations will take part in the conference, the conference is being organized on the platform of such common aspirations as the struggle for peace and for cooperation on an equal footing.

Markovic said that the preparations for the conference are successfully proceeding.

In connection with the foundation of a parallel Spanish Communist Party, the correspondent of AKAHATA, the paper of the Japanese Communist Party asked about the LCY's attitude toward this development. Replying to the questions, Markovic recalled the (?clear) attitude of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on this, and said that the LCY cooperates only with the Communist Party of Spain, with which it has had traditionally good relations since the days of the Spanish Civil War.

Asked by the PRENSA LATINA correspondent to comment on the latest pressures on and threats to Nicaragua, Dragoslav Markovic said that Nicaragua, like all other countries, has the right to independently resolve its internal questions. In this respect, Markovic said, we resolutely extend support and with a great deal of expectation to the activity of the Contadora Group, being firmly convinced that the crisis which has lasted for a long period of time in that part of the world can only be resolved through dialogue and agreement-seeking and on the basis of respect, principles of indpendence and equality, and every country's right to independent development. It would be dangerous, he added, if mankind's expectation that a peaceful way out of this crisis as well will be found were to be proved wrong.

The correspondent of the Bulgarian BTA news agency asked a question about the possibility of holding a world or European conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties and wondered what the LCY's attitude toward this was.

Recalling that the LCY's attitude toward this is well known, Dragoslav Markovic said that the LCY is opposed to world conferences of communist parties as an institution and against the creation of one center, because it does not consider this to be realistic, necessary, or possible due to the different conditions in which the working class is struggling in different countries and different parts of the world. The LCY has adopted a specific attitude toward every initiative in this respect, Markovic said, and, as is well known, it took part in the Berlin conference of European communist parties and in some other conferences. However, he went on, in today's serious international situation questions of peace, security and equality are of interest to all the communist parties, but also to all the progressive and all other parties. We are convinced that if only communists discussed this it would amount to narrowing the platform of the struggle for peace, for equality. We believe that it would be objectively more useful if this were discussed by all those who are truly interested in peace, progress, and equality in the world, and today it is not only communists who are struggling for this.

Markovic also said that no initiative has been made in this connection, and that owing to the numerous contradictions in the world and inside the workers' movement itself, it would not be realistic to expect such a world conference to be successful.

Answering the question by the correspondent of the Palestinian WAFA agency about the recent visits by Mika Spiljak to Egypt, the PDRY and the Yemen Arab Republic, Dragoslav Markovic said that the aim of these contacts was to promote bilateral cooperation and the exchange of views between the nonaligned countries in order to overcome the hotbeds of crisis in the present-day world. Pointing out the traditionally good relations with Egypt, he said that this is a country that is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, and with which Yugoslavia has always had more or less developed intense relations.

Markovic especially emphasized the importance of Arab unity as the essential precondition for the solution of the Middle East crisis. We consider, he added, that this unity can only be achieved through dialogue, contacts, and joint efforts to overcome the differences.

Although there exist certain differences between Egypt and Yugoslavia on the views of some specific questions, Markovic said, what we have in common and that on which we continue to build our relations and cooperation is much more important.

Answering the question by the same correspondent whether a new initiative exists by the nonaligned, especially Yugoslavia, to end the Iran-Iraq war, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium expressed the view that this war has reached a very dangerous phase, that it is doing great harm, especially to the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, and that it threatens to develop into wider conflicts. He said in this connection that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries, has just undertaken the initiative for new actions within the movement for a peaceful conclusion of the Iran-Iraq conflict, and that Yugoslavia is actively participating in this action.

Answering the question by the correspondent of the Cyprus newspaper TA NEA at today's press conference, Dragoslav Markovic outlined Yugoslavia's known stance on the solution of the Cyprus problem and expressed the hope that the action by the UN secretary general will produce results leading to the overcoming of the crisis in this nonaligned country with which we have close relations.

Answering the question by the correspondent of the London TIMES on Yugoslavia's attitude toward the conclusion of a new agreement on cultural cooperation with Albania, which was apparently offered by Tirana, Dragoslav Markovic said that it was Yugoslavia that offered the proposed program more than a year ago and to which Albania had only now replied. In any case, our basic attitude is that there should be cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania, and that Kosovo would remain, by the nature of things, the main protagonist. The acceptance of such an agreement is in keeping with our commitment to develop relations with Albania, regardless of all the existing problems because, Markovic concluded, Yugoslavia is for Albania -- regardless of all other things -- the most important economic partner and this will, as far as we are concerned, also be the case in the future.

Further Remarks

AU150955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has spoken with foreign journalists accredited to our country.

Answering a question about the negotiations with the IMF and talks with Western banks on financial assistance to Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Markovic said:

[Begin recording] I think it can be said that the positions have been brought together to such an extent that the signing of an agreement is about to take place this year as well. About interest rates: As you know, the positions here were rather different, not as regards the views as to the aim of the economic policy, but as regards the possibilities of meeting the timetable to which the IMF thought we should adhere. It is our view, too, that the interest rates must be higher than the rate of inflation. However, we could not accept that we should accomplish this at once, not even by the end of this year. I think that we have reached agreement. I think that the ultimate agreement is that we should accomplish it by the end of next year, which seems to us realistically possible, but not easy. Adopting the long-term program of economic stabilization, however, we have consciously adopted a difficult road.

I have been informed that the talks with the Western banks and with some Western countries with which we had arrangements last year have been developing without any major problems, without major difficulties, that they have been brought to a favorable close.

I do not have data on the rates of interest and on the arrangements. It is expected that after an agreement with the IMF, these talks, too, will be rapidly brought to a successful conclusion sooner and easier than last year. [end recording]

One of the questions read: Why do workers return their party cards and what is the position of the LC toward religion and the religious?

[Begin recording] I know nothing about specific instances of party cards being handed back by workers. One can talk about cases of party cards being handed back, both by workers and by others, but let us say primarily by workers. There have always been individual cases. As far as I know, there are no more now than there were before. It is part of normal movements within the LC. Perhaps there have been a few more. It would be no wonder if such things were to happen under these relatively grave conditions.

The attitude of the LC toward religion is clear. Of course, in practice -- the LC membership numbers more than 2 million, there are several tens of thousands of basic organizations, and so forth -- in practice there occur various distortions, cases of sectarianism, cases of various deviations from statute and program provisions. According to the statute, nobody can or should be expelled from the LC for visiting a church. However, there are occurrences; there are all kinds of occurrences in a numerically strong organization such as the LC is now.

Of course, one must have a different outlook in the LC. There are various things involved. If it is a case of a Marxist intellectual who is in the LC because of his Marxist persuasion, and then after 30 years he becomes a theist and religious, then there is no place for him in the LC. This is quite a different situation. If, for instance, I, after so many years in the LC, considering myself a Marxist and atheist, if I suddenly became a theist and one of the faithful, probably something would happen to me [Markovic chuckles] -- FBIS]; there would be no place for me in the LC. [end recording]

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was also asked a question about the possibility of holding a world or European conference of representatives of communist and workers parties, and about the LCY position in this connection.

[Begin recording] Our position on a world conference of communist parties is well known. We are against world conferences of communist parties as an institution and against the creation of a center, for we believe that this is not realistic, that it is not necessary, that it is not possible, because of the variety of the conditions under which the workers class struggles in various countries and in various parts of the world for the implementation of its program.

We adopt an attitude and determine a position on each concrete case of an initiative in this respect. As is known, we particpated in the Berlin conference. We also participated in some other gatherings. However, in this serious international situation, surely the questions of peace, security, and equality are fundamental problems which interest all communist parties, all progressive parties, and all other parties. We are convinced that it would mean a narrowing down of the platform of the struggle for peace and for equality if only communists were to gather, discuss, and agree on this question. We believe that it is objectively more useful and more valuable if all those who are truly interested in peace, progress, and equality in the world talk about it. It is the good fortune of mankind that it is not only the communists who are interested in this. [end recording]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON KOSOVO, FOREIGN EXCHANGE

LD151753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council examined and adopted reports on the visit by the council's working part to the Province of Kosovo, and assessed that the socioeconomic situation in this province is complex and that the problems facing the economy of Kosovo indicate, above all, that the province itself cannot overcome them without the assistance of the associated labor of the whole country, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the remaining republics, and the Province of Vojvodina. The immediate directions of action have been established in the LCY Central Committee political platform and in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency, the Chamber of Republics and provinces of the SFRY Assembly, and the Federal Executive Council.

The Council indicated that the essential condition for successfully resolving the problem is the more rapid development of socialist and self-managing socioeconomic relations and the self-managing pooling and integration of the Kosovo economy with organizations in the entire Yugoslav economic area. In this way, conditions will be created for the maximum involvement of the working people of the province and the activation of the available potentials for increasing production.

The Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy is recommended to take measures and actions for the more rapid pooling of labor and resources between organizations of associated labor of the economically developed republics and the Province of Vojvodina and the organizations of associated labor of the province of Kosovo. For the future development of Kosovo, the more successfull utilization of existing capacities and natural resources and shaping up the economy for successful operation are of major importance.

The Federal Executive Council also notes that realism in predicting socioeconomic goals is necessary for the future development of Kosovo, and that in planning further development, priority should be given to those activities, branches, and groups in which significant results in increasing income and employment can be achieved with relatively small resources. The Federal Executive Council, as the Federal Secretariat for Information reports, has entrusted the competent Federal organs with drawing up proposals as quickly as possible for the implementation of measures to stimulate the more rapid development of the Province of Kosovo. The council also committed the organs and organizations in the federation of speeding up activities in order to successfully implement the established policy on the rapid development of the Province of Kosovo.

On the basis of the law on foreign currency transactions and credit relations with other countries, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision on the conditions, organization, and work of the unified foreign exchange market in 1984. The decision regulates the buying and selling of foreign exchange on the unified foreign exchange market between basic and other organizations of associated labor and sociolegal entities and authorized banks.

Examining our country's relations with foreign countries, the Federal Executive Council adopted the report of the Yugoslav delegation on its participation in the general conference of information ministers of the nonaligned countries, which was held at the end of January in Jakarta. It was assessed that the conference in Jakarta was an important nonaligned gathering which contributed to the realization of the orientations of the seventh nonaligned summit in the sphere of information and to the creation of conditions for equitable democratic relations in this area.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES' DISCUSSIONS 13 MAR

Joint, Separate Sessions

LD131859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the SFRY Assembly, a number of issues in the sphere of international policy, the situation in various parts of the world, and Yugoslavia's international activity were discussed today.

The delegates of all three committees of the Federal Chamber -- for internal policy, foreign policy, and national defense -- heard at a joint session a report on the topical military and political situation in the Middle East submitted by Lieutenant Colonel General Grigorije Jovicic, on behalf of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Having explained individual aspects of the present situation in that region, which is the foremost preoccupation of foreign powers, he stressed that the very fact that armed forces and arms have been doubled there indicates the complex situation and the threat which the present development of events has for world peace.

At a separate session chaired by Dr Anton Vratusa, members of the foreign policy committee first discussed a report by the SFRY Presidency on the state and problems in internal and foreign policy. Dealing with the part of the report on Yugoslavia's foreign policy and its international position, the delegates noted that it truthfully reflects our country's exceptionally rich and dynamic activity in the international sphere as well as its contribution to the struggle to promote peace, security, and friendly cooperation between peoples and states -- in line with the principles of active peaceful coexistence. The delegates will soon discuss the SFRY Presidency report at a joint session of the Assembly's chambers.

The delegates also discussed today a report on the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The introductory report on this was submitted by Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. He stressed that the past session, despite having been held in an atmosphere of certain cold war escalation, confirmed the growing mood in the world for detente. As Svete stressed, the gathering of a considerable number of heads of state and government of nonaligned and other countries at that meeting also contributed to this. In endorsing the assessments of the role played by the nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia in the world organization, the delegates stressed that the basic issue now is how to implement the adopted resolutions. In this connection, they also referred to preparations for the forthcoming world assembly session and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

The foreign policy committee then went on to discusss a report on our country's negotiations with the IMF, the introductory report on which was submitted by Miodrag Veljkovic, deputy governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. After exhaustive debate, delegates stressed the need for even more resolute activity in implementing the goals of the long-term economic stabilization program and for continuing organized action aimed at changing the world's economic and monetary system. In this connection, the need was stressed for greater communication and cooperation between various social subjects as well as for fuller information of the public on the course of negotiations with international financial institutions. This, as stated by a number of participants in the debate, will contribute to avoiding speculations as well as ensuring more efficient mobilization in overcoming the present economic difficulties faced by our country.

Presidency Report Debated

LD141526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The delegate debate on the SFRY Presidency report on the situation and problems in internal and foreign policy in the country began in the SFRY Assembly today. The Federal Chamber Sociopolitical Relations Committee (chaired by Petar Stijepcic) will propose to this Assembly chamber that it adopts the report and informs the SFRY Presidency of the suggestions and proposals of the delegates who spoke at today's session.

The delegates supported the critical tones in the report, particularly those relating to economic activity and also to responsibility and cadres policies. In some places, it was stated, the SFRY Presidency should have said: What next and how to proceed? It is epxected of the Presidency that it broaches the question of responsibility and that it is called to account, because despite the undoubted successes in realizing the system, there are certain weaknesses which cannot be overlooked. The criticism of the delegates is, therefore, that the report is lacking in the element of mobilization, while at the same time it must be clear what the priorities are, what are the key tasks not only of the SFRY Assembly and the SFRY Presidency, but also of the Socialist Alliance and of other sociopolitical communities and organizations, particularly when it comes to the question of more consistently implementing constitutional principles. The effects thus far are inadequate, the delegates said, commenting that we are still all doing everything and are all responsible for everything, or rather are not responsible. [as received]

It is tiresome to go on repeating that our administration is expanding and that self-management is being held back, it was stated. We repeat this in almost every document, but we carry on as before. The situation is similar when it comes to the free exchange of labor, which is also stagnating. Everything is based on contributions. Almost nothing remains of the exchange of labor. Similarly, everyone agrees that we should introduce the payment of gross personal incomes to workers, but in the laws which we adopt there is no trace of such a system. These weaknesses, however, provide fuel and grounds for those who wish to change the political system and the delegate method of decision-making.

The delegates wholeheartedly supported the stands of the SFRY Presidency on the need to realize the principle of responsibility. Under present-day conditions, there is a need to tighten up on responsibility, because working people and citizens are rightly looking for explanations for major economic errors, the threat to social property, and violation of legal and other regulations. The delegates also supported the demand of the SFRY Presidency for cadre renewal. The present juncture of our overall situation demands a renewal of cadres at all levels and in all environments in order to guarantee that ideologically clearly oriented and capable people are elected to responsible positions.

The delegates consider that members of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Presidency do not make enough statements. Public statements on essential issues of development by top leaders represent an irreplaceable form of communication with the grassroots of society, are an important mobilizing factor, and should be more often utilized.

Defense Committee Meets

LD131424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee on National Defense were informed about the state of our country's defense preparations, which are constantly improving, as was emphasized by Lieutenant Colonel General Mile Mandic, Federal Secretariat for National Defense representative. All the most important tasks are being carried out without delay, in spite of the difficulties in this field due to the country's complex economic situation. The difficulties are being overcome by more intensively training and qualitatively preparing the members of the Armed Forces and civil protection. The population is increasingly well equipped with means of personal protection. However, there are still many omissions in preparing the population for [word indistinct] and other exceptional conditions, as proved by the situation in some towns and regions during the recent snow falls.

In the past few years progress has been achieved in preparing the economy for work under wartime conditions. This especially applies to planning and preparing the instruments of a wartime economic system. However, success in preparing the economy for wartime tasks must be linked with results in implementing the stabilization program, where the stagnation of production and high inflation represent exceptionally serious problems. In order to even better prepare our economy to work under wartime conditions, it is necessary to continue reducing its dependence on foreign technology, reproduction materials, and raw materials and to replace imported knowledge with our own. Much better results can also be achieved in agriculture, especially in the hill areas and the small-sized economy. These problems were not discussed at today's committee meeting, but they will be once the republican and provincial assemblies submit their views to the SFRY Assembly.

Security Powers Bill Debated

AU131650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Members of the Committee for Internal Policy of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly have discussed the draft bill on the state security system. An extended debate was conducted on Article 8, which regulates what actions federal organs may carry out in the territories of the republics and provinces and when they may do so. Some delegates expressed concern that the responsiblity of the republics and provinces for security in their territories may be questioned.

However, the opinion prevailed that the SFRY Presidency, through respective federal organs, may -- when special security reasons demand -- directly organize or carry out on the entire territory of the country actions to protect the system determined by the SFRY Constitution, or state security actions, for the purpose of combating the activities directed at undermining or destroying the system determined by the SFRY Constitution.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES IDEOPOLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD132133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a session presided over by Dragoslav Markovic, the LCY Central Commitee Presidium considered the fundamental questions of the method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The introductory report was submitted by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

This discussion also represented a part of the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session scheduled to discuss ideopolitical unity and unity of action and the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY in society.

It was stressed that in the present conditions of dealing with very complex social tasks, it is necessary to still further perfect the method of work of the Presidium and at the same time also of the LCY Central Committee in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism and the further development of democratic relations in the LCY. This demand is further strengthened by the need to intensify the ideopolitical activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and all its members in the established policy, congress decisions, and attitudes and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium's method of work is an exceptionally important ideopolitical question and one of the fundamental means of the fuller carrying out of the League of Communists' immediate tasks in the mobilization of the organized socialist self-managing forces and the development and consolidation of socialist self-managing relations as a whole. During the session, it was stressed that the Presidium's method of work should also continue to be developed from the point of view of the realization of the functions of the federation, especially with regard to the activity of the delegations, delegates, and representatives of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium in specific social bodies, organs, and organizations of the federation.

The complexity of social conditions and the role of the LCY impose the need for the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium to adequately program their work and put the most important social and ideopolitical issues on the agendas of their sessions and other forms of activity with the aim of finding genuine ways of resolving them in social practice.

The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium should focus their activity on questions of the greatest and decisive importance for the advancement and implementation of the LCY's general line and on the coordination of views and overcoming the differences and dilemmas on individual aspects of the formulation of the LCY's uniform attitudes.

In the course of this process, it is indispensable to establish further coordination of work and cooperation with the Central Committees of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provincial committees of the Leagues of Communists of the provinces, as well as with other social and self-managing subjects and scientific and other creative cadres involved in the consideration and analysis of the fundamental issues of social development and the realization of the LCY's leading ideopolitical role in society.

It is also indispensable to keep the members of the LCY better informed, as this is the necessary prerequisite for their ideopolitical involvement, as well as keep the broadest social public better informed about the activities of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium and their [words indistinct] party press, periodical publications, and publishing activity.

The Presidium endorsed the report on and positively assessed the results of the talks between Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The Presidium also discussed the visits paid by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Angola, Zimbabwe, and Somalia and on the talks which he held in Zambia and Ethiopia, and positively assessed the results of the visits. The Presidium also approved the platform for the visit to be paid to the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

ARMY LCY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS TASKS, ORGANIZATION

LD150003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The committee of the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army held today its 12th session in Belgrade. The committee considered specific tasks of the Communists in connection with the 12th session of the LCY Central Committee, the tasks in the building of military collectives and some organizational questions of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army.

It was announced that the discussion concerned itself with the results achieved in the implementation of the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization and with the forthcoming tasks.

On the basis of the results achieved last year, it was noted that despite economic difficulties and smaller financial resources, the basic aims in the combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army had been achieved, primarily because of timely measures, increased awareness unity, and responsibility of Communists and all members of the Yugoslav People's Army, commands, military collectives, and all other subjects in the Yugoslav People's Army.

It was concluded that in the forthcoming period as well the Communists and all members of the Yugoslav People's Army would be faced with responsible tasks. They will have to work and use financial and material resources even more economically and rationally in view of the difficult economic conditions in order to ensure the modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army and the combat readiness of every unit.

The committee stressed the need to continue resolutely developing correct comradely and military relations, to strengthen discipline and to intensify the responsibility of every member of our Army. This is the condition for the subjective forces and every individual to become active factors in the building of their units.

SAWPY, LCY EXAMINE NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS

LD142331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- The section for foreign affairs and international relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the commission of the LCY Central Committee for international cooperation of the LCY held a joint session on 14 March 1984 under the chairmanship of Dr Aleksandr Grlickov and Dr Dusan Dragosavac to consider the question of relations and cooperation between our country and neighboring countries, especially the activities and tasks of the SAWPY and LCY in cooperation with the political parties and people's fronts in the neighboring countries.

It was stressed that in the past all social subjects continued their efforts to promote our policy of good-neighborliness and all-round cooperation with the neighboring countries on the basis of principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, equality, and mutual interest.

It was emphasized at the meeting that the Socialist Alliance and the LC attach great importance to the promotion and development of cooperation with the political parties and people's fronts in the neighboring countries, as an important element of development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

In this cooperation, it is necessary to maintain continuity of contacts with the representatives of political partners in the neighboring countries at all levels, as this will contribute to greater mutual understanding and confidence and thus create conditions for the solution of open questions in mutual relations where they exist.

The Socialist Alliance, as the widest front of organized socialist forces, will encourage all activities of various social subjects which contributed to the development of good-neighborly relations in economics, as well as cooperation in the border areas, cooperation between municipalities and towns and in all other areas where free circulation of people, material goods, and cultural values is promoted.

Concern was expressed over the presence of convictions and political actions which are designed to endanger the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SFRY, and also about the failure to recognize the national rights of the sections of our peoples which as national minorities live in neighboring countries and the failure to recognize the national identity of some people such as the Macedonians. It was emphasized that the SAWPY and LCY will continue, in cooperation with their partners, to strive for the solution of problems that concern the position of the sections of our peoples which as national minorities live in the neighboring countries.

Conducting a policy of full equality of nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia and treating the national minorities as factors of agreement-making and relations between peoples and countries, our country strives and will continue to strive for consistent observance of the rights of national minorities in the spirit of the UN Charter, the act on human rights, the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and obligations determined by other international agreements. In this connection, it is necessary to consider the specific problems of the national minorities in individual countries and about the need for a differentiated approach in keeping with the principles formulated in the documents of the 12th LCY Congress and the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidum in Karadjordjevo in 1978.

By developing and promoting cooperation with the partners in the neighboring countries the Socialist Alliance and the LC will continue to contribute to the promotion of relations with all neighbors, which is also important for the development of cooperation in the Balkans and further afield in the Mediterranean and Europe.